

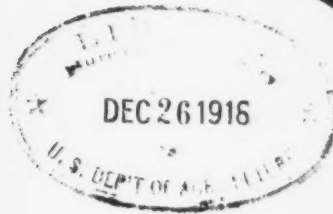
# The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review  
**PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.**

DEC. 1918

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

VOL. XIII  
NO. 10



( SEE PAGE 9 )

## AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

( STOPPER FACTORY )  
NEW YORK

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MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

BERTRAND'S CONCRETES AND ESSENTIAL OILS

PURITAN BRAND SYNTHETICS

EMERY CANDLE CO'S STEARIC ACID

SELLING AGENTS

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# The American Perfumer

## and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.  
TEN CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1918

Vol. XIII. No. 10

### THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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#### FIRST CHRISTMAS OF NEW ERA.

"Peace on Earth, Good Will to All," is the slogan of Civilization as the world enters into a new and as yet undetermined future. Civilization has beaten its foes, except the sporadic Bolsheviks, and punishment with restitution for the frightful loss of life and property are in the making of fulfillment. "Those who lived by the sword must die by the sword" is an old adage which will be applied with moderation and discretion by the Peace Congress at Paris. Even those of us who have been bereaved of kin and friends or have suffered unnecessary business losses and derangements through the machinations of the Arch Miscreant of Potsdam have no desire for vengeance, but simply ask, in Wilson's words, for Justice. Justice is now in sight and in the New Year we shall see the beginning of the realization of the new world that will comprehend the fraternity of men and relegate assassins and marplots to oblivion.

In the New Year the world will be better in every way than it ever has tried to be. The transformation now in progress covers myriads of details still not worked out, but which will contribute to the general good. Our readers are patriotic, they are in full accord with the new era, and to all of them we wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with the assured feeling that the sentiment is going to be appreciated fully in the sincerity with which we are sending it to our friends.

#### GETTING BACK TO A PEACE BASIS.

Constructively and actually we are still at war, but the conditions of the armistice make it impossible for our foes to resume hostilities. The Government at Washington has not waited for the final declaration of peace to let business go ahead and sweep through its usual channels. Practically all of the export bans have been lifted, priorities have been abandoned and the preference list is obsolete. With very few exceptions, none affecting the industries in which our readers are concerned, everything now is back to practically a pre-war basis. Freight and express service, of course, are not included. This problem is to be worked out.

We hold no brief on either side of this issue, but it seems that the unifying and centralization of effort if carried out in proper circumstances ought to make for quicker transit and cheaper rates in times of peace. Government control of the railroads helped to win the war. If continued it is logical to expect at least as good results as we have obtained in the Post-Office Department.

as compared with the irresponsible and competitive agencies which it wiped out. In many other countries they do not have two or sometimes three trains do what one train can do, and the public benefits through concentration of effort. Any plan that is worked out for Government ownership, which is certain to come, must and will take care of the interests of those who are stockholders in the roads. They will have no trouble in diverting their money into other and perhaps more lucrative sources of income.

### RECONSTRUCTION CONGRESS.

A new and powerful federation of American industries was created at the Reconstruction Congress of Industrial War Service Committees at Atlantic City. This association, made up of the nearly 400 war service committees that were formed under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was created by the committees to act in the future as the spokesman for industry before the Government just as the committees acted separately as the point of contact between industry and the government during the war period.

The views of this assemblage of industries respecting industrial readjustment were expressed at Atlantic City in a series of resolutions covering the most important subjects that now engage the attention of business men. One of them called for a uniform cost accounting system in each industry.

Among the problems to be met and solved noted by President Wheeler as part of a reconstruction program was the readjustment or rebuilding of industries that were affected by the war and price-fixing to stabilize values, as well as the treatment that will be accorded our new industries largely developed to supply commodities formerly imported from Central Europe—"key industries," applying it to indicate industries which in themselves are comparatively small, but upon which the existence of other and greater industries depends. There are 427 commodities in the list of so-called key industries. A complete analysis of these new industries, he said, should be made by representatives of American business, and the conference should present to the Government some practical plan covering this phase of readjustment.

### 31,000 ALIEN FIRMS SEIZED.

Francis P. Garvan, in charge of the legal department of the New York office of the Alien Enemy Property Custodian, speaking at a dinner, began by describing the Alien Property Custodian's Bureau as the greatest trust company in the country. It is engaged in 31,000 business enterprises, making it necessary to carry 25,900 separate trust accounts. All of this business has been seized from Germans.

All of these firms were engaged, so far as the never suspecting American was concerned, in an innocent business rivalry and competition. But when they were investigated it was then discovered that they were a part and parcel of the German Government in its plan to conquer and oppress the world.

Millions were spent by German chemical concerns to secure patent rights in this country and also to bribe the employes of American concerns so that they could find out just what was being done by others in the trade. When all of the necessary information was obtained the

### LIKE THE MAN WITHOUT A NAME.

Can you imagine yourself living your life without a name? Suppose your only chance of identification in the community were by some such description as "that tall, thin chap with a beard," or "a bald-headed man with a perpetual grin," suggests *Fame*. And yet there are a number of fine products on the market that are doomed by the neglect and shortsightedness of their manufacturers to unidentified careers.

It is to fill this potent commercial demand that the trade-mark has reached its present important position in our business life. The trade-mark, by its ability to fasten a reputation upon an article through accumulated qualities of manufacture and use, is, like human character, immediately visualized for us by the mere mention of a name.

chemical concerns in Germany would send over their goods here and the buyers would be forced to pay them what they asked.

The real cause of the war, Mr. Garvan laid at the door of the commercial interests of Germany, which were seeking to control the commerce of the world. The commercial interests, he said, had been a part of the military class for years.

### NEW THRIFT STAMPS FOR 1919.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined upon the issuance of a new series of War Savings Certificates and Stamps, to be placed on sale early in 1919 and to be known as the Series of 1919. The new series will have a maturity date of January 1, 1924, and in practically all respects will be issued on the same terms and in the same manner as the present Series of 1918.

A new \$5 War Savings Stamp, blue in color, bearing the head of Benjamin Franklin, the apostle of saving, and a former Postmaster General, is in preparation. The new stamps will be placed on sale early in 1919.

The same Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards now in use will be continued in 1919 and will be exchangeable into new Series of 1919 War Savings Stamps, payable January 1, 1924, in the same way as the exchange has been made during this year into the Series of 1918 War Savings Stamps.

### PREVENTING PRICE CUTTING.

Commenting upon the decision of Federal Judge Waddill at Norfolk in the test case prosecuted under the Sherman law in relation to fixing prices and summarized on page 299 of our November issue, the *American Druggist* says: "The very simplicity and directness of the Colgate plan for preventing cut prices is its strongest feature. No coupons are required, no agreement involved. All is open and above board. Any manufacturer can adopt it at any time. All that is needed is the will to do so. No elaborate machinery must be prepared in order to adopt this plan. If any manufacturer really wishes to protect the price of his goods he can do so under the Colgate plan, and apparently do so with but little expense and trouble. The retail druggist will confidently expect that many other proprietors will follow the path which this decision opens for those who really wish to prevent promiscuous price cutting on their goods."



## BABSON ON PEACE AND BUSINESS.

Roger W. Babson, the noted statistical and trade expert, in his current outlook, gives the following survey of peace and business conditions, based upon thorough investigation and careful observation of the field:

**"Slackening in Trade as War Business Ceases.**—The sudden transition to peace-time trade conditions already is causing a considerable reduction in the total volume of business. During the next few months business men should be prepared for a still further slackening. As far as the readjustment difficulties are concerned, the worst of these should be over by next summer. Even after the transition, however, business cannot be expected to resume the feverish rate of activity that has been witnessed during the war period. Moreover, it is not desirable that it should. The emergency demand for war materials is past, and we must now build on a sound basis.

**"Demand for Money Should Later Diminish.**—This turn in trade conditions should later be reflected in the monetary situation, especially in rates for short-term loans. Of course, the forthcoming Government bond issue, which is expected about April 1, must be considered. During the first quarter of the new year, preparations for this issue will tie up a vast amount of funds and may prevent any appreciable softening in rates. After that, unless some unforeseen crisis should arise, the severe stringency in money should abate.

**"Long-term Rates Will Hold Firmer.**—Regarding rates for fixed capital (bond yields, for example) the downward trend should be only gradual because of competition with the Government issues. Moreover, as further Government financing takes place, the banks will have to add still more to their holdings of Government bonds. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that for a long time the banks cannot be counted upon as heavy buyers of bonds or other long-term securities of private corporations.

**"Investments in the Readjustment.**—We are now in the readjustment period. Conservatism should be the watchword of all investors. It is no time to take chances in speculative enterprises. The fundamental aspects of the situation should be constantly kept in mind. We have left the period of steadily rising commodity prices, money rates and wages. We have entered a period of falling prices for all these fundamental subjects. Broadly speaking, on the war basis industrial companies benefited from conditions embodying the first three factors, while companies selling their product at a relatively fixed price suffered. Now, under prevailing conditions, the opposite will be true.

**"Unsettlement will prevail for at least several months.** The exact method of liquidating our abnormal war condition has not been fully determined. We, however, call attention to the following concrete statements in the President's address:

"The process of a return to a peace footing promises to outrun any aid which will be offered. *It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself.* Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. While the war lasted, we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render. The moment we knew the armistice to have been signed, we took the harness off. Great industrial plants whose output and machinery had been taken over, have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war."

"Whether we agree or not, it is evident that the Govern-

## U. S. GOODS MUST STAND ON MERIT.

(By Roger W. Babson, Noted Statistical and Commercial Expert in Discussing Foreign Trade)

For a while export and import trade of all leading nations will be regulated under Government supervision. Whatever developments toward a league of nations take place in the peace conference, commercial competition among nations is going to be of the keenest type. Do not rely upon talk of enemy boycotts and commercial alliances when the war is over. *United States goods must stand on their own merit!*

ment intends to let the law of supply and demand have free play, except as it will cause great hardship to the laboring classes. The industries which have benefited the most from war conditions will be the ones to face the greatest obstacles."

## ASKS PRICE MAINTENANCE LAW.

"A law should be passed making it clearly legal that the manufacturer of a trade mark article may establish his wholesale, jobbing and retail price and maintain same through the refusal to supply the cutter," said Mayer Swaab, Jr., secretary of the Chewing Gum Committee, at the recent Reconstruction Congress of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "This is a very important element," he continued, "which, in our opinion, will appeal to a very large proportion of the manufacturers of trade mark articles in the United States."

## PERFUME IMPORTS INTO BRITAIN.

A telegram received by the State Department from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, states that announcement is made that a general license has been granted to permit the importation of any quantity of perfumery, toilet preparations and soap into Great Britain, provided the importers first secure permission from the London authorities to make purchases in the United States. This announcement is in line with the declared purpose of the British Government to remove all restrictions on American trade as rapidly as possible.

## MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION

During the month just ending the officers of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association have issued timely bulletins to the members on developments at Washington and elsewhere. Much of the news is covered by our Washington correspondent in his report on page 319.

The twenty-fifth annual convention will be held in New York April 22 and 23, 1919. If necessary there will be a third day's session, which will be determined by the volume of business and the program at the time.

## WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association continues to perform invaluable service to its members and incidentally to its own and allied trades. Its bulletin for December 9 is filled with news about the Reconstruction Congress, progress of legislation at Washington War Revenue Law rulings, War Trade Board's activities, together with other topics of interest.

## OIL A BIG FACTOR IN VICTORY.

While there were many reasons which caused Germany to so readily accept the terms of the armistice laid down by the Supreme War Council, oil experts of the United States Fuel Administration are of the opinion that one of the chief reasons was because of the lack of a sufficient amount of petroleum products. Evidence indicates that most strenuous efforts had been made recently to increase supplies and it is plain that the failure to secure the necessary supplies has been one of the most important factors contributing to the downfall of the German Empire.

Another bit of evidence which contributed to the knowledge that Germany was in desperate need of oil, was the sporadic efforts of her submarines which could not operate uniformly and in accordance with the announced program of the German Admiralty. The lack of activity in recent months of her airplanes and the fact that she did not operate tanks, except on a limited scale, seemed to prove conclusively that a supply of oil was unobtainable.

The British and French demonstrated the unquestioned effectiveness of tanks on the battlefield, so it was not because Germany doubted the value of these engines of war, but because she realized she would be unable to supply fuel to operate them.

Air raids on defenseless cities were halted, not because Germany awoke to the ruthlessness of this character of warfare, but because she could not obtain aviation gasoline to maintain her raiders. Her protest to Washington against raids on German cities by American and Allied planes on the ground that she had stopped in the expectation that the Allies would do the same, was a frail and flimsy basis of reasoning. She had not the fuel. That conditions in the empire concerning oil were desperate was evident from all points of observation.

The signing of the armistice opened the floodgates of truth which, held back for so long, told the world of the barmedical feast which an emperor had set before his people. They now confront us with outstretched arms clamoring for the things that make life real. The war ends with the same dramatic swiftness which characterized its beginning. Vast legions which marched forth stridently four years ago are to-day stumbling back over the broken homes and devastated lands, begging for a crust.

The war has been won by men and food, men and ships, men and munitions, men and fuel, men and money, men and industry—all these—and oil. We have seen how completely the German engine of war was stopped by the lack of this most precious material. And now comes the work of reconstruction.

Millions of gallons of oil will have to be poured into Europe to enable repairs to go on. We cannot stop saving. We must put tools and supplies in Allied and German hands so they can do their work of reconstruction and so that Germany can pay her debt to the world. Our oil supplies are now inadequate to meet the needs and if we are to supply the demands upon us for oil, we will have to practice economy in every avenue of petroleum consumption and make it as essentially a factor of peace as it was a factor of war.

## The Perfumer a Real Essential to Business.

(From the National Flower Perfumery Co., New York.)

Your valuable periodical is as important to the perfumery business as well for containers and the merchandise for them.

## OUR ADVERTISERS—XLVII.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.

7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E. C.

Manufacturers of Pure Essential and Expressed Oils,  
The Editor, THE AMERICAN PERFUMER,  
80 Maiden Lane, New York, U. S. A.

Dear Sir: We have taken in the THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW since the time of its inception, and we have noticed with interest the growth of your paper, and feel we should like to add our word of tribute to the very capable way in which the paper has been conducted.

The paper is filling a longfelt want, catering to the higher class firms in the perfumery and allied industries, most of the other papers devoting the greater part of their space to what we might call the heavy and cheaper trade.

We have found your paper an excellent medium for the advertising of high class oils to the American perfumers, and we very heartily wish you every success in your venture as the years roll on.

We are, yours very truly,

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.,  
K. C. ALLEN, Director.

## ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science and many national scientific societies affiliated with it will hold its seventy-first meeting in Baltimore from December 22 to 28, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. John Merle Coulter, of the University of Chicago, will preside. The address of the retiring president will be given by Dr. Theodore W. Richards, director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, Cambridge, at the opening general session of the association on the evening of Thursday, December 28. An important program has been prepared and the attendance is expected to be large. Ten years ago the membership was only 6,000 and now it is 15,000.

## ESSENTIAL OIL DETERMINATIONS.

A few years ago an apparatus was devised by Chattopadhyay, and termed the tailameter, for the purpose of determining the amount of essential oil in various drugs, says a contemporary. The inventor has recently pointed out that there was a mistake in the original paper describing this apparatus, which was published in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1913. It was there stated that the apparatus could not be used for determination of essential oils heavier than water, such as cinnamon, cloves, pimento, cassia and wintergreen. It is now found that this is an error, and the inventor is now engaged in experiments on the distillation of cloves, and is making a modified form of the apparatus for the determination of the heavier essential oils.

## Grape-fruit Oil.

H. F. Zoller. The oil is obtained by steam distillation of the peel of American grapefruit. It has a greenish yellow color with a marked odor of citral.  $D_4^{20}$ , 0.845 to 0.860;  $n_D^{20}$ , 1.4750 to 1.4785,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +72.5 to 78.5°; *d*-limonene, 90 to 92%; citral, 3 to 5%; *d*-pinene, 0.5 to 1.5%; linalool, 1 to 2%. In general the oil has characteristics intermediate between those of lemon and orange oils.

## LATEST NEWS ABOUT THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Revenue bill again is in the forefront of news in Washington, especially from the trade and industrial standpoint. After being apparently buried in the Senate Committee on Finance for many weeks, it was resurrected for report to the Senate on the 6th inst. For a week thereafter it seemed to be deader than ever, in view of gossip that the Republicans would prevent its passage at this session of Congress, particularly on account of the fact that the bill provides for the collection of something like \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1920, as compared with something less than \$6,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919, and \$8,000,000,000 for the current year, as it passed the House of Representatives.

Republican talk was to the effect that as their party would control Congress after March 4, it should not permit its hands to be tied for the ensuing year by Revenue legislation put through by a Democratic Congress this winter; but regardless of the political aspect of the situation, it is impossible now to tell what the needs of the Government will be in the fiscal year 1920. However, business interests are reported to be desirous to know what taxes they will be expected to pay and the Republican fighters finally concluded that they could repeal the Democratic law after March 4 if they should want to do so. So they have decided to drop the plan to filibuster against the bill. Instead, they will content themselves with reasonable debate against the bill and with voting against certain features of it, notably the 1920 tax provision.

Following the visit of a delegation representing the perfumery, cosmetic and soap industries to Washington, about two weeks ago, the Senate Finance Committee agreed to amend the provisions of the Revenue bill relative to taxing such articles. The delegation included Adolph M. Spiehler of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, Edwin F. Sefton of the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Company, Mr. Trowbridge of Colgate & Co., William L. Schultz, representing Eastern soap manufacturers, and Frank C. Adams of Andrew Jergens Company, who were piloted around by W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.

They conferred with individual senators, to whom they presented arguments why the tax should be lowered, and it was changed to a form that exactly suited them, it is stated. As reported to the Senate in this shape, and as since agreed to by the Senate without opposition, the bill provides for a manufacturers' sales tax of 3 per cent. on toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, instead of the 10 per cent. tax imposed by the House bill.

A tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations and proprietary articles, drugs, etc., when sold by a dealer for consumption or use, also is provided.

There was a proviso added to the end of the paragraph covering proprietary medicines, etc., as follows: "That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of medicinal preparations which are not advertised to the general public." The tax on imported alcoholic perfumery will be \$1.10 per gallon.

Perfumery and related interests feel elated because they were instrumental in obtaining the elimination from the bill of a provision for a 5 per cent. manufacturers' tax instead of a "consumption" rate. The department stores are said to have been busy some time ago in favor of the manufacturers' tax.

### TAXATION OF SPIRITS AND NON-BEVERAGE ALCOHOL.

In his report on the bill, Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee tells of changes made in the provisions

with reference to taxing spirits. Since the passage of the bill by the House, he says, two events of great importance have materially changed the situation as regards revenue. One was the armistice marking the close of actual hostilities. The other is represented by steps toward national prohibition, including the signing of the Sheppard law, providing for nation-wide prohibition from July 1, 1919, until after demobilization. Prohibition leaders say this act means that prohibition is practically permanent, as they believe that demobilization will last for two years, and by that time they expect the prohibition constitutional amendment to be ratified. Under the Sheppard law, wine may be imported until May 1 next. With respect to the prohibition situation, Senator Simmons says in his report:

"First, in order of time, was the adoption of regulations and legislation restricting the production and sale of alcoholic beverages. Beverage taxes under the House bill were estimated to yield for the first 12 months of their operation \$1,137,600,000, and approximately \$850,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919. At the present time, under the changed conditions, it is possible to count upon only \$500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, and \$93,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919-20, from this source. At the very beginning of its labors, therefore, the committee was called upon to face a loss or reduction in the beverage taxes of approximately \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, and of more than \$1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919-20."

Instead of the \$1,000,000,000 that it was originally estimated the House bill would yield from beverage taxes, the Simmons report alludes to the already declining revenue from this source and estimates that the House bill would yield for the current fiscal year 1919, \$500,000,000 from beverage taxes, as compared with \$400,000,000 derived from the same source this year under existing law. The Senate bill would reduce the estimated revenue from the House bill by \$50,000,000 on beverage taxes, or to \$450,000,000 for the fiscal year, which ends June 30 next. The Simmons report says with reference to the beverage tax:

"Rates (Sec. 600).—The committee saw no sound reason for increasing the tax on non-beverage alcohol above the present rate of \$2.20 on each proof gallon. This alcohol is largely used for medicines and medicinal preparations and for household necessities, such as flavoring extracts, the cost of which has already become very high. The tax on distilled spirits withdrawn for beverage purposes was reduced from \$8 to \$6.40, this being double the present rate, with the belief that more revenue would be secured at this rate than at the higher rate.

"Distilled Spirits Left in Bond After Prohibition.—It seemed necessary to make provision as to the treatment of distilled spirits which may be left in bond after the effective date of prohibition, and such a provision appears in subsection (b) of section 600 (pp. 137-139). This subsection provides essentially (1) that no tax shall become payable in respect of any such spirits after the effective date of prohibition; (2) that all bonds previously executed to secure the payment of tax shall be canceled as of the date prohibition takes effect; (3) that distillers having spirits in bond on that date shall execute a bond to keep in good condition the bonded warehouses and the spirits in them, and not to remove or suffer to be removed contrary to law any such spirits; (4) that the distiller may have the option to leave in bond distilled spirits upon which the tax would become due at the new rates in the interval before the effective date of prohibition; and (5) that on removal of prohibition additional allowance may be made for loss in the spirits by reason of their longer storage in the warehouse. Provision was also made for distilled spirits and wines held in customs bonds (sec. 600b).

"To prevent the total loss owing to prohibition, of vineyards developed through many years for the production of wine, it was provided that under proper regulations wines may be produced and existing stocks of wine may be utilized for the making of non-beverage spirits and non-alcoholic wines (sec. 618b)."



The Revenue bill is now being rushed in the Senate, and the only question is when it will be passed and when it will become a law. Some guesses are heard that it will pass the Senate before Christmas and may become law early in the new year, or as soon as the President can get it to sign.

#### PURE FOOD LAW CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Thomas E. Lannen of Chicago, counsel for the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, spent a busy couple of days here last week. Coming primarily for arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Hebe case," he took up also various other matters. Judge Charles E. Hughes argued the case for the Hebe Company, while a representative of the Attorney-General's office in Ohio appeared for the Ohio Secretary of Agriculture and pure food authorities, who are the defendants.

The matter involved is the Ohio pure food law, which forbids the sale of condensed skimmed milk or the sale of a mixture of skimmed milk with cocoanut oil in lieu of butter fat, and its sale as "Hebe." As one of counsel that prepared the brief for submission to the Supreme Court in this case, Mr. Lannen argues that if the Ohio law does prevent such sale a constitutional question is raised that the Ohio law is null and void because it would prohibit the use of a wholesome food product that is properly labeled, and recognized as O. K. under the national pure food law and other state food laws. It is also contended that the Ohio law would interfere with interstate commerce because it would stop "Hebe" going to the consumer in the original package or individual can. If the court should rule as Messrs. Hughes and Lannen argue on this last point, it is said, it would result virtually in uniform food regulations throughout the country.

#### LOOKING AFTER CHANGES IN TAXES AND LAWS.

Mr. Lannen came here from Atlantic City where, he reported, the executive committee of the Flavoring Extract Association decided to make an effort to have the tax on alcohol reduced to \$1.10 per proof gallon. He looked into the situation here and said that he would co-operate with other associations in connection with this matter. He opposes any tax on castor oil, home remedies, etc.

The committee also authorized him to endeavor to have changed to correspond with the national law, the Ohio law requiring formulae to be printed on flavoring extracts sold in the state. He is also to take up with others, the matter of obtaining amendments of the Michigan and Minnesota laws in several respects of importance to the trade.

Mr. Lannen said that some members of the Flavoring Extract Association have paid the floor tax on alcohol, whereas afterwards the Attorney-General here ruled that the floor tax need not be paid in certain circumstances. The manufacturers have had trouble complying with the technicalities of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it is stated, in their effort to obtain a refund of these taxes paid. The amounts involved are not very large, Mr. Lannen says, but the manufacturers want the money. He conferred with Dr. Emery, Dr. Adams and Mr. Pond of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with a view to obtaining their ideas as to the data wanted by the department in affidavits from the extract people so that they can obtain settlement of their claims. In due time a circular will be sent out by Mr. Lannen, telling the trade the results of his efforts.

He had a conference with Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Keith regarding the manufacturers' sale tax on syrups and flavors for soft drinks sold by jobbers. In a certain case, it was claimed, a Chicago jobber was held liable for the tax after the manufacturer had paid it. The jobber, or the retailer even, is sometimes liable for the manufacturers' tax, under a decision of the Internal Revenue Bureau, made several years ago, and known as the "bulk ruling," if the wholesaler or retailer buys a quantity in bulk and bottles and labels it, on the theory that he completes the manufacture.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department wants to buy for the New York Navy Yard 50,000 pounds of toilet soaps, and for other yards miscellaneous fresh water laundry soap and salt water soap.

It is announced by the War Department that there is in stock at quartermaster stores and depots of the army at camps, posts, etc., at home and abroad, 890,458 hair brushes, 2,012,300 tooth brushes, 35,070 pounds of solidified alcohol, and 254,000 pounds of grease, among other articles.

#### RESTRICTIONS OFF SOAP AND GLYCERINE.

It was stated today at the offices of the Food Administration that that branch of the Government no longer has anything to do with soap and glycerine. All restrictions have been removed from the soap trade. There is said to be nothing more for the Soap Industry Committee to do except to organize for post-war business which Government people here, who have been in touch with the soap industry, hope will be done.

As for glycerine, the cancellation of Allied Government requirements has been stopped by abandonment of Government price fixing, as announced in the following statement by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board:

"In accordance with a recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Glycerine, the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board does not deem it necessary at the present time, to fix maximum prices on glycerine.

"This action should in no wise be construed to affect any agreement now in existence between the producers of glycerine and the various Government Departments."

The Fats and Oils Division of the Food Administration is devoting its efforts to questions pertaining to edible fats and oils. It is stated to be co-operating with the War Trade Board in that connection. A result of this co-operation was the recent report that 100,000 tons of vegetable oil had been released for export. Restrictions have been taken off the market with a view to stabilizing the situation in the South as regards cotton oil, which has been needing relief, it is said. At the War Trade Board it was said today that there was "premature publication" of this matter, but it has been published as given out unofficially by the Food Administration, as follows:

"The Food Administration announces that the War Trade Board will consider applications for export to the Allies of 75,000 tons of cotton seed meal or cake, 25,000 tons of cotton seed oil, and 75,000 tons of other vegetable oils."

While tending to relieve the situation in the South to some extent, these steps, it is thought, should afford a measure of relief also for the scarcity of fats in the Old World.

#### RULINGS RELATING TO FOREIGN TRADE.

There have been a number of rulings recently with reference to foreign trade that apply particularly to the perfumery, cosmetic, flavoring extract, essential oil, and related trades.

A general license has been issued to permit the importation into the United Kingdom of soap in any quantity, according to information received here from official sources.

The War Trade Board has removed from the export conservation list a number of articles including cocoa butter, peanut butter, candles, caramel coloring, flavoring extracts, fatty acids, inedible animal greases (40 per cent. titer and under), nuts of all kinds except cocoanut, red oil, soap and soap powder.

Announcement is made by the War Trade Board that licenses will be issued freely for the exportation of the following commodities among others when the same are destined to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, or European Holland: Medicines, proprietary and patent; perfumery, including essential oils; toilet preparations, excluding soap; tooth brushes, beard brushes, and mustache brushes; wines of all kinds; and a number of drugs.

The War Trade Board has further announced the removal of the following articles from the export conservation list: Menthol, chinawood oil, sandalwood oil, mustard oil, thymol and its compounds, face cosmetics containing salts of mercury.

The Board has issued the following:

"After consultation with the United States Food Administration, applications for licenses to export inedible ani-

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mal greases testing 40° titer and below will be considered, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board. The previous announcement with respected animal and vegetable fats and greases is hereby withdrawn."

General License PBF No. 2 has been amended to read so as to cover the importation into the United States from Canada and Newfoundland, of all articles except those mentioned in the President's import proclamation of November 28, 1917, and except olive oil, tallow, methyl acetate, methyl acetone, wood alcohol, butyl alcohol and other articles.

The British. Controller of Import Restrictions has temporarily suspended all import restrictions on fatty acids, methyl alcohol, perfume, soap, toilet preparations not containing spirits, and other things.

It is no longer necessary to obtain a permit from the Canada Food Board to import the following liquors when containing more than 2½ per cent. of proof spirit: Amylic alcohol or fusel oil; lime juice and fruit juices; liquors; wines. This does not relieve importers of the necessity of getting a license from the Customs.

An Italian decree announces that no permit will be issued for the importation of the following goods among others, on private account: Alcohol, olive oil, vegetable and animal fat, glycerine, lard, etc.

The report of the Commission of Internal Revenue shows that for the production of explosives and other

military purposes, approximately 52,487,117 proof gallons of alcohol were specifically denatured in the year. Distilled spirits from materials other than fruit during the last fiscal year amounted to 173,476,473.7 gallons. Compared with the output of a year ago, this was a decrease of 104,357,892.9 gallons.

The Bureau had a good deal of trouble with floor taxes, especially on spirits and alcoholic beverages, as appears from the following taken from the report: "Approximately 500,000 floor-tax returns were filed, of which 143,677 related to distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages; 7,764 violations of the law were reported, of which 7,655 were in connection with distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages. There were 3,412 cases in which distilled spirits were seized, involving approximately 71,250 gallons. The amount collected under the 200 per cent. penalty was \$749,624.16, of which \$745,624.15 was on account of distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages. Investigation by field officers discovered additional tax liability to the extent of \$2,320,585.10, of which \$2,317,616.10 was on account of distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages. Surety bonds were accepted as security for the payment of the tax within seven months from October 3, 1917, to the amount of approximately \$45,000,000, and Liberty bonds were accepted in the amount of approximately \$13,000,000. Aggregate collections under the floor-tax provisions of the law were \$124,494,026.79."

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FAVORS FIXED RE-SALE PRICES

The Federal Trade Commission has forwarded to Congress a unanimous report recommending legislation permitting manufacturers to fix the resale prices of their products with certain limitations in the public interest. The Commission announces unrestricted price-cutting and suggests that bills now pending in Congress—referring doubtless to the Stevens bill—may be amended to meet the present situation by the addition of a provision "for the review of the terms of resale contracts and a revision of resale prices by a disinterested agency." The Commission's championship of price maintenance is regarded by the officers of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association as foreshadowing legislation by Congress of the greatest value to the business community. The Commission's report is as follows:

"The Federal Trade Commission, under paragraph (f), Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, addresses the Congress by way of a special report designed to direct attention to the subject of control of resale prices by the manufacturers of a class of articles in interstate commerce.

"The question is, whether or not a manufacturer of standard articles, identified either by trade-mark or trade practice, should be permitted to fix by contract, express or implied, the price at which the purchaser can resell them.

"The question has been continuously before the Commission since its creation. It has been the subject of study, investigation and hearing and constantly recurs, in various forms, in complaints filed with the Commission by business concerns.

"The Supreme Court has made it clear that, in the present state of the law, the maintenance of a resale price by the producer, is a restraint of trade and is unlawful.

"Such being the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Federal Trade Commission has enforced the law, even though it may have appeared to operate inequitably in some cases. In its enforcement of this rule, the Commission has been mindful that the cutting of a recognized resale price on well established and identified articles has been, at times, indulged in for unfair trade purposes. When so unfairly used, such price cutting is attempted to be cloaked as lawful competition and justified by the Supreme Court decisions.

"Thus, both price maintenance, and price cutting under certain conditions, are found to be unfair, and business men are perplexed. It is with the desire that this perplexity may be terminated that the Commission addresses the Congress.

"It is urged, and the Commission believes, with reason, that it would be unwise to vest with the manufacturers of articles the right, without check or review, both to fix and

to compel the maintenance of resale prices. It is true that business practice inclines producers to fix the lowest possible retail price in order to secure the greatest possible sale of their product, but in the complex commercial organism functioning between the production of an article and its final sale, for actual consumption, both the wholesale and retail merchant are entitled to just compensation for useful service performed.

"It is similarly urged, that manufacturers should be protected in their good will created by years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise.

"The consuming public does not enjoy benefits by unfair price cutting to compensate it for the injuries following demoralization caused by price cutting. This, for the reason that, in the long run, unrestrained price cutting tends to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public.

"There must be a common ground wherein the rights of producer, purveyor and consumer may each be fully secured and equity done to all. The search for such a ground has been a task of the Commission and results in the following conclusions:

"(1) That producers of identified goods should be protected in their intangible property right or good-will.

"(2) That the unlimited power both to fix and to enforce and maintain a resale price may not be made lawful with safety.

"(3) That unrestrained price cutting is not in the public interest.

"Bills now pending before the Congress may well be made to meet the difficulties of the situation if amended to provide for a review of the terms of resale contracts and a revision of resale prices, by a disinterested agency.

"Therefore, it is recommended that it be provided by law that if the manufacturer of an article produced and sold under competitive conditions, desires to fix and maintain resale prices, he shall file with an agency designated by the Congress, a description of such article, the contract of sale and the price schedule which he proposes to maintain, and that the agency designated by the Congress be charged with the duty, either upon its own initiative or upon complaint of any dealer or consumer or other party in interest, to review the terms of such contract and to revise such prices and that any data and information needful for a determination be made available to such agency.

"Such legislation would seem to be in accord with the spirit of the times in that it is designed, by removing this perplexity, to promote the efficiency of manufacturing and commercial institutions and so to serve the interest of the consuming public."

# COSMETIC PREPARATIONS

By Dr. F. A. MARSEK

(Continued from page 292, November, 1918.)

The congealing point of beeswax shall be only very little below the melting point viz. from 60 to 63°. The determination of it is somewhat more difficult and complicated than the determination of the melting point. The proper and more accurate way would be to determine not the congealing point of the wax itself but of its fatty acids. However, this process, requiring complicated preparations, as the previous separation of the fatty acids, etc., is not very adaptable for our purpose, therefore I shall only describe the simplest method which is based upon the fact that congealing waxes, gradually and continually reducing their temperature, reach a certain point at which they remain for a short time and then again continue to lower their temperature. The temperature at which we can notice a standstill in the sinking is the congealing point. The determination is made by pouring melted wax into a container of high resistance glass. The wax is continually and regularly stirred with a thermometer and the temperature read off and marked down in certain short but equal time intervals. For a while we will notice a gradual sinking of the temperature until a temperature is reached when several successive readings will show the same point. During this interval, when the temperature remains constant the wax will harden and when the first reading shows again a sinking of the temperature we will notice that the whole mass has congealed. This constant temperature is taken as the congealing point.

The determination of the specific weight and the melting and congealing point we may consider, if a thorough examination is desired, as preparatory steps. The actual analysis of the wax is a far more complicated work. We may divide it in two steps, the first having as its aim the qualitative determination of the adulterant or of a certain group of adulterants which may be present while the second step would be to determine which member of this group and in what quantity it is present.

Before commencing with the work a further preparation is necessary, or at least advisable, that is the purifying of the wax. We oftentimes find in wax particles of sour honey which have to be removed, as otherwise they would influence the acid value and furthermore a possible cause for error may be the usual presence of from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent. of water in the wax. This is done away with by boiling the wax with water and drying it carefully.

Now the actual examination may be begun with the determination of the acid-value, then the saponification-value, and finally the ether-value, which represents the quantity of potash in 1-100 grams or milligrams required for the saponification of the palmitic acid-myricilether, this value being expressed by the figure representing the difference between the acid and saponification-value.

The acid-value or number, representing the amount of potash in 1-10 per cents. or the number of milligrams necessary to completely neutralize the free fatty acids, gives thus the contents of these free fatty acids in the substance.

For this determination 5 grams of the substance are heated with about 20 cc. alcohol of 95 per cent. until melted and with shaking—if necessary with renewed heating—titrated with  $\frac{1}{2}$  normal potash-lye and phenolphthalein.

Then 25 cc. of alcoholic n/2 potash-lye are introduced and heated for 45 minutes on a water-bath, after this being titrated back with  $\frac{1}{2}$  normal hydrochloric acid.<sup>1</sup>

The acid-number may be found by means of the following formula:

$$\text{Acid-number} = \frac{\text{Quantity of potash contained in lye} \times \text{Quantity of lye used in cc.} \cdot 1000}{\text{Amount of substance to be tested in grams}}$$

The acid-number of yellow beeswax usually is from 19 to 21, mostly 20, while of white beeswax the acid-number is somewhat higher, especially of chemically bleached wax, of which it is sometimes as high as 24.

The saponification-value gives the number of milligrams potash necessary to completely saponify 1 gram of wax. This value is found in the figure representing the difference between the number of milligrams potash used and the number of milligrams potash found in retitration. To explain this more clearly the following sample may serve: x grams of wax are saponified with 25 cc. of alcoholic potash-lye and 10 cc. hydrochloric acid are used up for the retitration. One cc. hydrochloric acid is equal to 0.0301 grams potash and 25 cc. alcoholic potash-lye are equal to 22.5 cc. hydrochloric acid. Therefore, there have been used up for the saponification a quantity of potash equivalent to 22.5—10=12.5 cc. hydrochloric acid, which is equal to 12.5 · 0.0301=0.3763 grams or 376.3 milligrams potash for x grams of wax. Thus there have been used

$$- 376.3$$

for 1 gram of wax — milligrams potash/

x

This figure represents the saponification value.

The ether-value, being as already indicated, the difference between the acid-value and the saponification-value, shall be between 73 and 76, mostly 75. The higher and lower figures of both, acid and ether-value should usually stand together so the proportion between the two values is always between 3.6 to 3.8 with an average of 3.7, which figure we may call the "proportional value" under which name we shall find reference to it in a later part of this article.

The following table shall give the different values of different products used as adulterants for beeswax.<sup>2</sup>

	Acid Value:	Ether Value:	Saponification Value:	Proportional Value:
Yellow Beeswax .....	20	75	95	3.75
Beeswax chemically bleached 24	71	95	296	
Spermacetti .....	traces	128	128	
Carnaubawax .....	4-8	76	80-84	9.5-15.5
Chinese wax .....	traces	63	63	
Japanwax .....	20	195	215	9.75
Tallow .....	10	185	195	18.5
Stearic acid .....	200	0	200	0
Rosin .....	180	10	190	9.0556
Paraffine and Ceresine .....	0	0	0	

This table applied to the different adulterants in beeswax

<sup>1</sup>Huebl.  
<sup>2</sup>Allen.

would indicate the following values for an adulteration with:

	Acid Value: 20	Saponification Value: below 92	Proportional Value: 3.75
Ceresine or Paraffine Japanwax Carnaubawax Tallow Japanwax excluded Stearic acid or Rosin	20	below 92	above 3.8
	below 20	below 92	above 3.8
	20	below 92	below 3.6

White beeswax, especially wax which if bleached chemically, shows often entirely different values than given in above table. The figures given in the following table, based on studies made with waxes bleached by means of different chemicals, give the changes in the values resulting from the action of these various chemicals:<sup>3</sup>

	Melting Point	Acid Value	Saponification Value	Iodine Value	Ce Hydrogen Produced from 1 Gram Wax	Percents of Hydrocarbons
Pure yellow wax..	63-65	19-21	91-95	10-11	52.5-55	13-14
Bleached with the addition of 3-5% tallow .....	63.5-64	21-23	105-115	6-7	53.5-57	11-12
Pure yellow wax..	63.5	20.17	93.5	10.9	53	13.5
Bleached with 5% oil of turpentine	63.5	20.2	100.4	6.8	54.9	12.4
Bleached with hydrogen dioxide...	63.5	19.87	98.4	6.3	56.1	12.5
Pure yellow wax..	63	20.4	95.1	11.2	54.5	14.3
Bleached with animal charcoal.....	63	19.71	93.2	11.4	53.6	13.3
Bleached with pot. permanganate ..	63.7	22.63	103.3	2.6	....	....
Another sample with pot. permanganate bleached .....	63.5	21.96	99.2	5.8	55.5	13.3
Bleached with bichromate .....	63.2	21.86	98.9	7.9	51	13.2
Bleached with bichromate .....	64	23.43	107.7	1.1	53.6	11.8

The method of examination given above has a few disadvantages which are due to the fact that some qualities of wax are very difficult to saponify with alcoholic potash solution. This is done away with by making the determination according to the following method:

About 10 grams, that is, about double the quantity of the substance to be examined is used for the determination of the acid-value  $\frac{1}{4}$  normal aqueous potash-lye being employed, of which there are about 7 cc. required for complete neutralization. Otherwise the method given above is followed for the determination of the acid-value. As the next step, instead of determining the saponification-value, we find the quantity of potash which is necessary to neutralize a mixture of the fatty acids and wax-alcohols which is obtained through saponification of the wax and splitting the soap by means of boiling with diluted hydrochloric acid. We may call this value the "total-acid value."

For the determination of this total-acid value 20 grams of potash are dissolved in 15 cc. of water in an evaporating dish of about 400 to 500 cc. capacity. This solution is heated to the boiling point and about 20 grams of the wax to be tested, previously melted on a water-bath, are stirred into this solution. The heating is continued for about ten minutes with low flame and under constant

brisk stirring. Then 200 cc. of water are added and the mixture heated again while 40 cc. of somewhat diluted hydrochloric acid are added. Now the whole mixture is boiled until the floating layer in the evaporating dish is perfectly cleared and then allowed to cool. This top layer is then taken off and purified by means of boiling it out several times with water, the first time adding a small amount of hydrochloric acid to the water. Finally the thus purified wax is wiped off with filter-paper, melted and cleared from its probable water contents and lastly filtered. The filtered wax is in still liquid form poured on a watchglass and after congealing broken up in small pieces. Seven or 8 grams of the thus produced wax are placed in acid-free alcohol, heated on a water-bath and titrated after addition of phenolphthalein. Under these circumstances the saponification of the wax will always be complete, even if a large percentage of ceresine or paraffine is present.

The thus determined total-acid value is somewhat lower than the saponification-value found by means of the first process described here. However, this saponification-value may, if this latter process has been applied, be found in a purely mathematical way by adding the ether-value to the acid-value, while the ether-value is found according to the formula:

$$\text{Ether-value} = \frac{56,100 (\text{total-acid value} - \text{acid value})}{18}$$

which gives in turn for the total acid value the formula:

$$\text{Total-acid value} = \frac{56,100 (\text{ether-value} + \text{acid-value})}{56,100 + 18 \times \text{Ether-value}}$$

To judge wax only by its proportional value would not give any dependable results, as for instance it is possible to produce a mixture of different products which has the very same proportional-value as wax. This is true for instance for a mixture of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  parts of japanwax with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  parts stearic acid and 56 parts ceresine, which would give the following figures:  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. japanwax would cause an ether-value of the mixture to be 75 and the acid-value 7.5. To this we would have to add the equivalent of the acid-value of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stearic acid, which is 12.7, therefore, the acid-value of the mixture would be 20.2 and the proportional value 3.71. Such a mixture could be added to beeswax in any proportion without being detectable by means of the above given method.

Further proof for adulterations of beeswax gives the iodine which a wax is able to absorb and serves as a measure 9 and 12. The iodine-value represents the percentage of iodine which a wax is able to absorb and serves as a measure for the contents of the wax on unsaturated fatty acids. The methods for the determination of this value are rather complicated, and for the determination of adulterations in beeswax for our present purpose of minor importance, as the methods given above for the general determination of the adulterant and those methods to be applied for determination of a particular adulterant, which will be given in the following part of this article will be sufficient for nearly every case which comes under the observation of the perfume and cosmetic chemist.

(To be continued.)

#### News Permeates Every Page.

The text pages of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW do not contain all of the news. You must read the advertising pages also to get the full benefit.

# Flavoring Extract Section

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

In addition to information of interest to the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association which appears in our Washington report on page 319 the chief item of interest in the month just now ending was the meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place at Atlantic City on December 6. The meeting was held in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. Those present were: President, F. P. Beers; first vice-president, Charles D. Joyce; second vice-president, Robert E. Heekin; secretary, Gordon M. Day; treasurer, F. A. Ross; executive committeemen, Frank L. Beggs, T. W. Carman, W. H. Hyde; attorney, Thomas E. Lannen; national councillor, S. J. Sherer; J. L. Clawson.

Mr. Sherer, as chairman of the War Service Committee, rendered a very comprehensive and interesting report of the activities of this committee during the last few months. The report was received with thanks to the members of the committee, which was requested to continue under the title of Trade Service Committee.

A report was received from the Committee on Navy Specifications on Lemon and Vanilla Extract, the same being sent by its chairman, F. M. Boyles. The report was ordered printed in bulletin form and a copy will be sent to each member of the association.

Four new applications for membership were presented by W. H. Hyde, chairman of the Membership Committee, and appropriate action was taken.

A lengthy discussion followed upon the question of the use of non-beverage alcohol in the manufacture of substandard extracts, medicinal preparations, etc. On the advice of Attorney Lannen the matter was held in abeyance for the present. An official bulletin will be issued in the near future covering the situation.

It was the consensus of opinion among the members of the Executive Committee that a further reduction in the tax on non-beverage alcohol for legitimate food, drug, medicinal and culinary purposes was justifiable at this time. The members of the association were advised that it would be to their benefit to exert any influences they can on Congress to give this phase of the situation serious and favorable consideration.

### RECENT REPORTS SENT OUT BY THE ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the association have been active in sending out reports to the members regarding various subjects of interest to the persons engaged in the flavoring extract industry. Bulletin No. 77 dealt with the status of the War Revenue Bill in the Senate, going into detail regarding the alcohol amendments, with which our readers are conversant. Circular No. 78 was issued on request of the War Industries Board, which sought to ascertain the rosin and

turpentine requirements of the industry for the year after November 1, 1918. Of course this information was sought on a basis of a continuance of the war and its effect now is of doubtful import in view of the suspension of hostilities.

Bulletin No. 79 bore upon the Harrison Narcotic Law and urged the members to write to the Senators at Washington to protest against the attempt to amend it in a way that would stop the sale of household preparations containing traces of opium, such as paregoric, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, diarrhoea remedies and a host of similar harmless preparations. Circular No. 80 gave the latest news on the alcohol situation.

### MINUTES OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Minutes of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the members. This report is of more than usual value, as it contains important papers read at the convention held in this city last June. The discussions of the papers are given in full and often add to the interest of the original presentations of business and scientific conditions. This report is well worth the cost of a membership to extract manufacturers now travelling in the dark outside of the association, as well as to those who are within the fold. In fact, considering all of the association's activities there is no legitimate excuse for an extract maker not to become a member, if he wishes to be up-to-date and successful in his business.

### Soda Water Soap Suds Not Good for Humans.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, State Food Chief of Indiana, has issued the following:

"There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.' The soda water bottler tries to prevent this slip by which the freshly drawn carbonated drink becomes flat before it is drunk by the thirsty customer by adding soap bark or an extract made from it.

"The bottler thinks the use of soda foam or saponin helps to make his product better. He fancies the consumer prefers the goods made with this gas-retaining substance. But to the food official, saponin is merely a means by which a good beverage is made to appear even better than it really is, and so he objects to its use. That, however, is not the only reason why both chemists and physiologists frown upon the use of the drug.

"The saponins have a definite poisonous action. It is not probable that the small quantities present in a single glass of soda are at all injurious, but since they are not necessary and their sole purpose is to make soap suds in the soda glass they had better be left out."

### Information in Other Departments.

Readers of the FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION are advised that items of interest to them may be found in our Trade Notes pages, as well as in Patent and Trade Marks, and other departments of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER.



# THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919

**President**—SAMUEL H. MUTCH, of Whittle & Mutch, 176 West York St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Vice-President**—C. BLAIR LEIGHTON, of W. J. Bush & Co., 100 William Street, New York City.

**Treasurer**—H. E. HARRISON, Liquid Carbonic Co., 3100 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago.

**Secretary and Attorney**—THOMAS E. LANNEN, 1238 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

**Directors**—The above officers and W. W. MALTBY, Liquid Carbonic Co., 3100 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago; W. F. MEYER, of the Warner-Jenkinson Co., 2526 Baldwin Street, St. Louis; P. H. CONRON, of Conron & Co., 265 West Broadway, New York City; CHARLES O'CONNOR, of S. Twitchell Co., 225 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. M. LOWENSTEIN, of Monarch Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The 13th annual convention of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors was held at the Chemist Club, New York City, on December 2 and 3. This Association was organized in 1906 and is composed of large manufacturers of the flavors, colors and other supplies used by the soft drink bottling industry, as well as large

Efficient organization of the soft drink bottlers in the various States was urged. It was the consensus of opinion that through organization the bottlers could be persuaded to conduct their business under better business methods than exist in many localities.

Secretary Lannen was appointed a representative of the Association to attend the December special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Atlantic City, to consider problems dealing with reconstruction, and D. W. Hutchinson, of Chicago, was appointed national counselor to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The following committees were appointed:

On Publicity—W. W. Maltby, of the Liquid Carbonic Co.; Samuel Willard, of the Baltimore Branch of the Coca Cola Co.; D. W. Hutchinson, of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago.

On Credit—C. H. House, of Jacob House & Sons; Captain G. H. Hurty, of Hurty-Peck & Co.; Edward Post, of the Post Flavor Co.

On Membership—Charles O'Connor, of S. Twitchell Co.; H. C. Murphy, of De Lisser & Co.; John C. Stefan, of Theall-Stefan & Co.

The action of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in adopting and publishing standards for ginger ale and sarsaparilla that are not at all in accord with the well recognized trade standards for these products was



SAMUEL H. MUTCH,  
PRESIDENT



H. E. HARRISON,  
VICE-PRESIDENT



T. E. LANNEN,  
SECRETARY-ATTORNEY

manufacturers of soda fountains, soda fountain machinery, soda fountain products and syrups and carbonic acid gas and soda fountain supplies.

The subjects discussed at the Convention included the prospect for business under the reconstruction period; the proposed national taxes and national legislation affecting business industries and the soft drink industry in particular, and the effect of the prohibition movement on the industry. The subject of trade acceptances also received careful consideration and this particular matter is to have further attention, the Secretary of the association being instructed to procure full information on the subject and submit the same to the membership for the purpose of obtaining a vote of the membership on the proposition of supporting the trade acceptance movement. It was thought that trade acceptances might be the solution of the credit problem, and might take the place of the very efficient credit system which the association now maintains.

It was considered that because of the uncertainty of the passage of the pending Revenue Bill, in the form in which it is now drafted, and other matters that are at present in unsettled form and which involve problems, the correct solution of which is of vital importance to the business world, the policy dictated by wisdom and in accord with the views of this Association is to await development of the trend which the re-construction legislation and business affairs will take and for the Association to be prepared to deal promptly and effectively with important matters as they arise.

condemned by the Convention. It was voted that he should be requested to recall the standards at once.

The Special Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reviewing certain activities of the Federal Trade Commission and severely criticizing the same was approved of by the Convention.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Resolutions adopted by the Association are as follows:

**Resolved**—That we are deeply grateful for the Blessings of Peace and for the great Victory of our glorious Nation and that we express our unqualified confidence in the ability of the business industries in particular and of the people of our country in general safely and sanely to re-establish themselves on a sound Peace basis and that we face the future with the brightest hopes.

**Whereas**—During the last year death has claimed four of the honored members of this Association; therefore, be it—

**Resolved**—That the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors in Convention assembled, extend to the families of Selden Twitchell, Robert L. Woods, Edward Berghausen and Martin C. Turnquist, and to those who were associated with them in business, our great appreciation of their activity in Association work while among us and our heartfelt sympathy to them in the loss of those whom we had all long honored and respected and whose advice we had always cherished;

**Whereas**—The members of this Association have read with interest the report of a special committee of the

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America commenting upon and criticizing the recent policy and methods of the Federal Trade Commission; therefore, be it—

**Resolved**—That this Association heartily approves of said report and hereby expresses itself as fully in accord with the views and conclusions therein expressed; and be it further—

**Resolved**—That a copy of this resolution be sent to Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.;

**Resolved**—That we depreciate the practice of some bottlers in using wording on their labels which would mislead the public into believing that some harmless substances contained in soda water are in fact harmful substances, as for example, "contains no capsicum or other harmful or injurious substances," simply because those bottlers do not use such ingredients in their particular products; and that such practices be condemned as not only selfish, but also as unfair trade practices.

**Whereas**—In and by Food Inspection Decision No. 177, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States adopted and published definitions and standards for Ginger Ale flavors and Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla flavor and Sarsaparilla, which definitions and standards are not correct or proper definitions and standards, because;

First—they fail to recognize caramel color as a normal and necessary ingredient of said product; and

Second—Because they fail to recognize capsicum as a normal ingredient of Ginger Ale flavor and Ginger Ale and one which may or may not be used without any qualification of the names "Ginger Ale flavor" or "Ginger Ale," and without any declaration on the labels of said products; and

Third—Because they fail to recognize harmless foam retaining substances as normal ingredients of said products and which may or may not be used without declaration on the labels of said products; and

**Whereas**—Said definitions and standards in the respects mentioned utterly ignore the standards which have always universally been recognized for said products by the trade and the public alike, which well recognized standards are as follows:

**GINGER ALE SODA WATER FLAVOR** is a water soluble compound, the predominating flavor of which is derived from ginger, with other aromatics, condimental and flavoring substances, which may include capsicum, Lemon, Limes, Cloves, Cinnamon, Orange, Rose, Vanilla, etc. and with or without caramel color;

**GINGER ALE** is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup flavored with ginger ale soda water flavor; containing caramel as a color and acidulated and with or without foam;

**SARSAPARILLA SODA WATER FLAVOR** is a water soluble compound, containing oil of wintergreen, or oil of sweet birch or methyl salicylate and oil of sassafras, other essential oils and flavoring materials, and with or without caramel color. It does not of necessity contain any extract of sarsaparilla root;

**SARSAPARILLA** is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup containing sarsaparilla soda water flavor, made with or without an acidulant, and colored with caramel, with or without foam; therefore, be it—

**Resolved**—That we condemn the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in ignoring the standards that have always been recognized for said products as aforesaid and for arbitrarily adopting and publishing other and different standards for the same; and that, for the reasons stated, he be requested to recall the Food Inspection Decision referred to in order that those not familiar with the subject may not further be deceived and misled by said decision.

**Resolved**—That the Association extend its sincere thanks to THE AMERICAN PERFUMER, THE AMERICAN BOTTLER, THE BEVERAGE NEWS, THE COCA COLA BOTTLER, CONFECTIONERS' JOURNAL, CONFECTIONERS' GAZETTE, LIQUID BOTTLER, NATIONAL BOTTLERS' GAZETTE, INTERNATIONAL CONFECTIONER, THE SODA FOUNTAIN, THE SOFT DRINK JOURNAL, SOUTHERN CARBONATOR & BOTTLER, WESTERN CONFECTIONER, THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL for

their hearty co-operation during the last year and for the liberal space devoted to the Association's literature. Such co-operation brings about a unity of effort and purpose that greatly benefits the entire industry.

**Resolved**—That we are very grateful to the National Confectioners' Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, the American Bottlers' Protective Association, the Proprietary Association, National Manufacturers of Fruits and Flavoring Syrups, and other Associations which have assisted us and co-operated with us in legislative and other important matters during the last year, and that our secretary be instructed to extend our thanks to them.

**Resolved**—That the sincere thanks of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors are hereby tendered to Walter C. Hughes, secretary of the National Confectioners' Association, for the valuable co-operation and assistance so cheerfully rendered by him upon many occasions during the last year.

**Resolved**—That the thanks of this Association be gratefully tendered to our President, W. F. Meyer, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of his office during the last year. The uniform courtesy and fairness to all associated with him in the large amount of good work accomplished for the betterment of the trade and also for the promptness and willingness with which he responded to the many demands on his time and services.

**Resolved**—That the thanks of this Association be extended to the Chemists' Club of New York, and to Messrs. Leighton and La Grassa for the hospitality and many courtesies extended to the Association members during our Convention.

**Resolved**—That the thanks of the Association be extended to Thomas E. Lannen, who has so ably filled the office of Secretary and Attorney; and also to our Treasurer, W. W. Maltby, for their loyal services during the last year.

Among those attending the Convention were: W. F. Meyer, of the Warner-Jenkinson Co., St. Louis; Edward Post, of Post Flavor Co., Baltimore; Samuel H. Mutch, of Whittle & Mutch, Philadelphia; H. E. Harrison Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago; D. W. Hutchinson, of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago; Samuel Willard, Baltimore branch of the Coca Cola Co.; Charles O'Connor, of the S. Twitchell Co., Philadelphia; W. W. Maltby, Liquid Carbonic Co. of Chicago; M. M. Lowenstein, of Monarch Manufacturing Co., Atlanta; C. Blair Leighton and R. S. Swinton, of W. J. Bush & Co., New York; P. H. Conron, of Conron & Co., New York; Hugh J. MacMackin, Boston; James Humphreys, of the Blue Seal Supply Co., of Boston; Mrs. S. A. La Grassa and Benjamin D. Avery, American Extract & Supply Co., New York; O. A. Atkins, Standard Bottling & Extract Co., Boston; E. L. French, president of the Eastern Soda Bottlers Association of Boston; C. E. Culpepper, New York Branch of the Coca Cola Co.; H. C. Murphy, of DeLisser & Co., New York; Thomas E. Lannen, Attorney and Secretary of the Association, of Lannen & Hickey, Chicago.

#### A New Constituent of Peppermint Oil.

Walbaum has isolated a new constituent, phenylacetic ester of hexenol, from Japanese oil of peppermint, having the constitution  $\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5):\text{CH}.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{OH}$ , and the following are its characters: specific gravity, 0.8508; boiling-point, 156-157°; refractive index, 1.4803. The naturally occurring ester is difficult to purify, but when prepared synthetically in a pure condition it has the following characters: Boiling-point, 299-300°; specific gravity, 1.000; refractive index, 1.4981.

#### West Indies Firm Must Have the Perfumer.

(P. H. Moaloo & Co., Grenada, British West Indies.) It gives us pleasure to renew our subscription for THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW. We must have the journal regularly. No firm in the lines of essential oils, etc., like ourselves, can ever afford to do without THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW.



Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation will open a St. Louis office on January 1, with David Lewis as manager. Mr. Lewis, who covered that district for the Chicago office, is well known in the Mound City.

Mr. Victor Vivaudou, president of V. Vivaudou, Inc., New York, sailed for France on the *Adriatic* December



VICTOR VIVAUDOU.

18, and expects to be gone less than a month. The vessel was originally scheduled to sail on the 14th, but was held in port for repairs until Monday the 16th, the sailing time being fixed for the afternoon. Mr. Vivaudou entertained the sales and advertising forces, numbering about twenty, at lunch at the Hotel Claridge, and when the whole party left for the steamer it was found that due to an engine room accident the sailing had again been postponed

for the 18th. Mr. Vivaudou is an optimist, however, and utilized the additional time to clean up a few business matters that required his personal attention.

The business of this company during its comparatively brief existence has been meteoric, and it is our impression that at the present time it has reached a point that as a strictly perfume concern, it is probably doing the largest business in the United States.

The French laboratory at La Garenne-Colombes will be removed to some other suburb of Paris, and will occupy very much larger quarters in order that the export trade may be handled from France instead of from the United States. A commodious and attractive sales and display office will be established in Paris on one of the leading thoroughfares. On this side of the water the company has its main establishment at 420 West 25th street, New York, and a branch factory in 125th street. The Canadian business is cared for by a plant in Montreal, established about a year ago.

Mr. Vivaudou surrounded himself at the beginning with a very competent staff, but it is his personal genius in the manufacture of his products, the designing of his packages, and the marketing of his goods, that the growth of the company is largely due. Success has not spoiled him, and he is still the same approachable, unassuming gentleman, who landed on these shores a few years ago, filled with ambition and confidence in himself.

We wish him continuation of the success he so largely deserves.

M. Victor Louis Robert, son of M. Robert, plant superintendent of Etablissements Chiris, Grasse, France, was recently cited in French army orders for valiant conduct. He is lieutenant in the 163rd Regiment of Infantry in command of a battery of artillery. The citation is as follows:

"An officer of high value: He established a part of the liaison service, not included under his orders, with absolute disregard of the danger present. This occurred between September 26 and October 6."

The many friends in the trade of Mr. F. E. Toennies, president of Heine & Co., New York, will regret to learn



F. E. TOENNIES.

of the painful and serious accident that befell him last month. While riding a spirited horse along the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, the animal shied at some paper blown about by the wind, and rearing, lost its balance. By skillful horsemanship Mr. Toennies swung the animal to one side, else he would have been crushed. As it was the horse pinned Mr. Toennies' left ankle to the ground and several bones were badly fractured. He was

operated on several times and is now on the road to recovery, though he will probably be confined to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, for another month.

Mr. J. S. O'Callaghan, the well-known Pacific Coast traveler, has closed with Ricksecker, Perfumers, and will represent them in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.

Mr. F. W. Earle, who formerly represented Dabrooks' Perfume Co., in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, has closed with Ricksecker, Perfumers, and will represent them in his old territory.

Mr. R. R. Giersch, for many years with the Riker-Hegeman Co., is now representing Ricksecker, Perfumers, in New York City and the metropolitan district.

Mr. John C. Foot, a relative of Mr. S. A. Foot of Ricksecker, Perfumers, will represent them in Mexico. Mr. Foot formerly traveled in Mexico and Central America for the Crown Perfumery Co. of London. He will establish permanent offices in Mexico City.



Fire recently caused a loss of several thousand dollars to the extract manufacturing plant of William F. Frenier, 63 Washington avenue, Cohoes, N. Y. Insurance for \$1,000 will only partly cover the damage.

"Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year," from Fritzsche Brothers was the first holiday greeting to come in the Editor's mail.

The honor of sending us the first 1919 calendar goes to the Emerald Toilet Co., Minneapolis, Minn. It is a work of art and the pleasing face of the girl who poses in admiration of a floral gift "for the sake of a rose" is inspiring in its beauty. This motto goes with it: "Let no day pass on which some thought, some deed, is not devoted to thy country's need."

Palmolive Co., of Milwaukee, is arranging with Spencer Trask & Co., New York bankers, to float a loan of \$1,500,000 five-year gold notes, bearing 7 per cent interest to take of its growing business. It has taken up the manufacture of coconut butter with success.

Commonwealth Products Corporation of 243 West 17th street, New York City, and Elizabeth, N. J., has acquired a large tract of land adjoining its present factory site, extending back to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ground was broken November 30, for the foundation of a new building. This building will be of cement blocks, equipped with cement floors throughout, and will be used principally for vacuum stills, and other new apparatus necessary for the corporation's increasing business in flavors and synthetics. One end of the new factory will be utilized for an experimental laboratory, fitted with modern chemical apparatus for extensive research work.

Another and still larger building will be started about April 1. The old factory building is being remodeled; a boiler house has been built, and boiler installed to furnish heat and power, and the present plans are to move the factory now at 243 West 17th street, New York City, to the Elizabeth plant immediately after the first of the year.

Because of the failure to accept merchandise two suits have been begun in the New York Supreme Court by the Victor Halper Drug Corporation, 295½ Pearl street, against the Raritan Chemical Works for \$29,700 damages. The actions are based on alleged contracts for the sale of caustic soda.

Suit for the recovery of \$2,260.08 has been filed in the Supreme Court, New York County, by attorneys for the Partola Manufacturing Company against the United Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., both of this city. The amount is alleged to be the difference in the total sale prices for three cars of caustic soda.

Musher & Co., makers of Pompeian olive and peanut oils and Romonza oil, are occupying, as offices, the fourth, sixth and seventh floors of the building at 140 Liberty Street, New York, whence they have moved their Baltimore offices. Their plant, expanding rapidly, is still maintained in the latter city. On or about May

1 this concern plans to open its remodeled office buildings, 255 and 257 Fifth Avenue, New York, which were recently purchased by Nathan Musher, representing the company. The lower part of the buildings will have a demonstration and permanent exhibition—pressing, packing and refining of oils. Pending the alterations, which are expected to be approved by the Government, both the Baltimore and New York officials will occupy the Liberty Street offices.

Among others these firms have been elected recently as members of the New York Merchants' Association: Lochhead, Mr. James D., president and treasurer, the Lochhead Laboratories, Inc., 109 West Forty-second street—Kolynos Tooth Paste.

Lyon, Mr. Julian W., 99 Beekman street—Exporter and Importer of Essential Oils, Drugs, Chemicals, etc.

Pierre et Cie, Mr. Wallace A. Bush, manager, 45 John street—Export and Import.

Trevoux, Mr. Francis, 114 East Twenty-eighth street—Importer and Exporter.

Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Mr. W. A. Bradford, president, 61 Broadway—Chemicals and Dyes.

Glaenger & Co., Mr. A. Roberts, United States manager, 33 West Thirty-fourth street—Exporters and Importers.

Hart Trading Co., Inc., Mr. G. Hartmann, president, 154 Nassau street—Export and Import.

Peerless Tube Co., Bloomfield, N. J., has just purchased an additional 146 feet alongside of its present property, on which will be erected in the near future a modern brick and steel building. This will give the Peerless Tube Co. a frontage of 507 feet, all directly opposite the very beautiful Essex County Park.

Frederick William Stechman, III., was born December 7, 1918, and tipped the scales at 7 lbs., 7 oz., 437 grs. The beaming father is office manager for Compagnie Morana, New York.

Robert G. Fries, Jr., made his bow to the world November 26, tipping the scales at 7 pounds net. He already has a strong resemblance to his father, who is a member of the firm of Fries & Fries, Cincinnati, New York, Yonkers, etc.

One of the jokes of the Senate Committee's inquiry into the activities of brewers and anti-prohibitionists was the report of the listing of the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, with a few other companies, as an "unfriendly firm." It is a wonder that the list was so short. While the company stands for temperance it never before has been classed in the prohibition column. There ought to be moderation even with the brewers. A boycott of the company by these influences would be even a greater joke, for it might prove to be a boomerang.

Lever Bros., soaps, Cambridge, Mass., recently opened a restaurant for the benefit of its employees, serving a 20-cent meal which was pronounced first class by those who ate it. The room holds 300 and it has been crowded every day. A special dinner is served at 25 cents, and not a cent of profit is made on the restaurant. Music also is provided to enliven the meal.



Following the death of Mr. William E. Garrigue, announced in our Obituary Notes, Mr. J. W. Bodman has become general manager and consulting engineer of William Garrigue & Co., of this city. Mr. Bodman has had experience which should make him not only a capable, but very satisfactory successor to Mr. Garrigue.

William L. McCormick, son of R. A. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., flavoring extract manufacturers in Baltimore, who formerly held a position with the corporation, but afterward entered the Marine Corps, and gained a lieutenantcy, has been promoted to be captain. He is stationed at Paris Island, S. C., and it is his intention to pursue a military career, which appeals to him more strongly than business.

Death has imposed a second heavy blow on Mr. Edward V. Killeen, vice president of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, New York City. It was only in our October

issue that we chronicled the death of his son, who entered the war for civilization and died in the naval service before he could go across. Now Mr. Killeen loses a brother, who had been his inseparable companion since boyhood and who naturally was well known to the trade, for, although in another line of business, he met many of his brother's friends.

His charming personality and genial attributes will be long remembered by



WM. H. R. KILLEEN.

those who were so fortunate as to have met him. William H. R. Killeen died on Thanksgiving eve at Asheville and his body was sent next day to the Killeen residence, 400 Park Place, Brooklyn. It was a sad event, while unmarried, the choice of the Reaper was a domestic man strongly attached to his family. He also will be missed by those who benefited by his numerous charities.

William H. R. Killeen was a victim of grip. After his first attack last spring he spent the summer in Canada, but failed to get entire relief. Edward V. Killeen took him to Asheville for recuperation only a week before his own son died in the naval service. Then followed the shock of Thanksgiving eve.

Mr. Killeen was 49 years old. He entered the employ of Archibald H. Bull as a boy and raised himself by industry and ability to important positions. He was a member of the firm of A. H. Bull & Co., treasurer of the A. H. Bull Steamship Co., and director of Bull Insular Steamship Co. Mr. Killeen also served the Maritime Exchange for about ten years as director and member of executive committee. At a Special Meeting of the directors of the Exchange held Nov. 29 a very elaborate set of resolutions was drawn up and later presented to the family. He belonged to the Whitehall, Democratic and Catholic Clubs of Manhattan, Crescent Athletic, Montauk and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, Deal Golf, Allenhurst, and Aubury Park Fishing Clubs.

Besides other relatives his mother, Mrs. Annie Roberts

Killeen, and a sister, Sister Miriam Anita of the Sisters of Charity, survive him. Funeral services, with a requiem mass in St. Teresa's Church, Classon avenue and Sterling place, Brooklyn, were held Dec. 3.

Samuel Strasbourger, trustee for the firm of Madero Bros., Inc., New York, now in bankruptcy proceedings, has filed an action with the Federal Court asserting that "one Vales," a creditor, received within four months prior to the bankruptcy the sum of \$14,000, which it is asserted constituted a preference voidable under the bankruptcy act. A proposition has been made to adjust the controversy by the division of the money equally between the trustee and Vales. A meeting of the creditors was to be held at the office of Seaman Miller, 2 Rector street, on December 20, at 1 p. m.

Mr. W. A. Sherry, of Geo. V. Gross & Co., New York, is now calling on the trade on the Pacific Coast, and Mr. S. Greiner is visiting the trade in Philadelphia.

Mr. Geo. V. Gross has just returned from an extensive trip including Chicago and nearby cities.

Mr. Chas. Semsey of Geo. V. Gross & Co. is slowly recovering from an attack of influenza.

The accompanying photo shows what appears to be a wreck of a flivver. As a matter of fact, although the auto



GEORGE V. GROSS' WRECKED FLIVVER.

was turned over, there was very little damage done, and the only repairs required were those due to impact of the breakable parts with George V. Gross, the New York essential oil dealer, who was caught under it when it turned turtle. The next time the flivver will know better.

On Friday, the 13th of September, and motoring near Dubuque with Mr. F. H. Sawyer, his Chicago representative, Mr. Gross while driving tried to prevent the car from skidding, but was unsuccessful. It struck a rut and was turned over into a ditch. The two passengers escaped without a scratch, but the auto was not so lucky. However, it is in running order again.

The Sunset Soap Dye Co. has changed its name to North American Dye Corporation.

Lieut. J. J. Schieffelin, U. S. N., son of Dr. W. J. Schieffelin of New York, arrived home from Europe on December 11 on the *Adriatic*. Lieutenant Schieffelin was cited by Admiral Sims and the British Admiralty for bombing a German submarine in the English Channel on August 9 from an aeroplane.

In the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, on Dec. 2, Colgate & Co. was again indicted for an alleged violation of the Sherman Act, because of its refusal to sell goods to price cutters. It really is a secondary phase of the prosecution already made against the big soap concern based on the same facts and acts and the re-indictment is for technical reasons, in which both sides practically assented, for purposes of test in the Supreme Court.

"The indictment is substantially identical with the indictment recently quashed, on demurrer, by Judge Waddill, presiding over the same court," said Charles Wesley Dunn, counsel for Colgate & Co. "Colgate & Co. has demurred to the new indictment and Judge Waddill has announced that he will sustain this demurrer, again holding that the conduct in issue does not constitute a violation of the Sherman Act or of any other Federal statute. Counsel for the Government has announced, in turn, that the Government will take an appeal immediately from the judgment of the District Court to the United States Supreme Court.

"It will be recalled that the alleged unlawful conduct consists of the quoting of fair and reasonable resale prices and the refusal to sell to dealers who do not observe such prices. The original indictment was held invalid in both substance and form. The purpose of the new indictment is to correct the imperfections in form—the allegations of fact remaining the same—and thus promote an immediate appeal by the Government to the United States Supreme Court. This procedure will permit the Supreme Court squarely to pass upon the fundamental issue, which is whether the aforesaid conduct, per se, is unlawful under the Sherman Act.

"It is anticipated that the judgment of the District Court quashing the indictment will be entered and the appeal to the Supreme Court perfected within the near future."

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware, has asked the Federal Trade Commission for twelve licenses to use German-owned or controlled patents covering acids, dyes and processes for making them, as follows: "Producing Ice Colors," "Stable Indigo-White and Process of Making Same," "Compounds of Leuco Vat Dyes with Aralkyl Compounds and Process of Making Same," "Reducing Indigo Coloring Matters," "Aromatic Ammonium Compounds and Process of Making Same," "Azo Dyes from the Arylamids of 2,3-Oxynaphthoic Acid and Process of Making Them," and "Condensation Products from the Arylamids of 2,3-Oxynaphthoic Acid and Formaldehyde and Azo Dyestuffs Therefrom and Process of Making Same," "Blue Coloring Matter," "Compound of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," "Process of Preparing Anthraquinone Compounds," "Dye of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," and "Anthracene Dye and Process of Making Same."

Mr. A. Campbell will enter the employ of the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo., January 1, as perfume chemist. For the past seven years he has been with the United Drug Co., Boston, Mass., in their perfume laboratory, supervising the manufacture and finishing of the products. Mr. Campbell is a man of wide experience, having been in this industry for about 18 years, and he has also had an excellent technical education in chemistry.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give your money, you loan it at 4 per cent compounded quarterly. You help your Government, but you help yourself even more.

Wilbert Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has moved its general offices and factory to 1919 West Columbia avenue.

Mr. Oliver F. Fuller, of the Fuller-Morrison Co., Chicago, celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday in October. He was the recipient of much attention at the meeting of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' falling nearest his birthday.

L. Reusche & Co., whose initial advertisement appears in this issue, have been established for nearly fifty years in the importation and manufacture of colors and materials for the ceramic art. Among their specialties is a matt-finish liquid for china and glass, which is quite widely used for the purpose of removing the glaze from china-ware and for frosting glass bottles, etc.

We are in receipt of one of their circulars, in which they claim that their product contains no acid, and can be used on an ordinary paraffined wood tank.

Mr. Robert Minty, of Palmer's, Ltd., Montreal, was in New York recently caring for his son, Robert Jr., who was under the care of oculists. The young man is an expert horseman in the Canadian cavalry, and met with an accident which resulted in a severe eye injury. According to the latest reports, the trouble is gradually clearing up, and we trust that we will soon be able to report his complete recovery.

Mr. George C. Spencer, proprietor of the Spencer Perfume Company, South Bend, Ind., was a recent visitor to New York. Mr. Spencer is a hustler and has built up a profitable business in popular-priced perfumes.

The Butler, Pa., plant of J. T. & A. Hamilton, the Pittsburgh glass manufacturers, was entirely destroyed by fire on December 14. This plant was devoted to the manufacture of amber and flint ware and we understand that it will be rebuilt promptly. The firm is represented in the Metropolitan district by Mr. George N. Hanna, 108 Fulton street.

"Jim" McKnight, the genial traveling representative for George Lueders & Co., New York, was a recent visitor to the city. If Mr. McKnight creates the same favorable impression among his customers that he does among his friends, he must be a very successful salesman.

Mr. Arthur W. McKey, manager of the Boston office of Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils, New York, was a recent visitor to the metropolis.

Mr. H. D. Crooks, vice-president of John Blocki & Son, perfume manufacturers, Chicago, has been notified by the War Department, that his son, Harold, has been promoted to Second Lieutenant of Engineers, A. E. F., for efficiency and bravery. The promotion has been the cause for many congratulations.

Mr. Warren E. Burns, vice-president of the Compagnie Morana, New York, sailed for France on the *Chicago* on December 14, and will be gone about six weeks. He will spend a large part of his time visiting the company's well-known principals, Bruno Court of Grasse.

Mr. Louis Alvin Waltke, vice-president of William Waltke & Co., soap manufacturers, has joined the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Essential oil men were in attendance at an interesting event on December 12 at the Breevoort, Hotel, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of the connection of Mr. Edgar A. Lessels and Mr. William F. Spellman with the firm of Magnus, Mabée & Reynard, of this city. Brief but interesting talks were given by both gentlemen and at the finish of the evening's festivities each received a handsome watch, suitably engraved, presented on behalf of the firm by Mr. Percy C. Magnus, president of the company. Besides those mentioned there were present on this happy occasion the following: Messrs. George S. Horton, A. E. Krebs, M. C. Morris, William F. Fischer, Fred Rauch, Sidney M. Lux, H. J. Pollinger, A. B. Foster and Dr. F. W. Brown.

The E. Berghausen Chemical Co., manufacturing chemists, Cincinnati, O., advertise in this issue Methyl Anthranilate. They were established in 1863, and are therefore among the oldest of the American firms making aromatic chemical specialties.

The Bayer Co., Inc., largest of the enemy-owned chemical and dye industries in the United States, was sold by Alien Property Custodian Palmer on December 12 to the Sterling Products Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., for \$5,310,000.

Among the recent authorizations to do business in New York State is the following: Reckitt's (U. S. A.), Ltd., Great Britain, starch, bluing and washing compounds, \$600,000; representative, J. A. Chambers, 90 West Broadway.

Fire in the drying room of the J. T. Robertson Co., soaps, 147 Richmond avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., recently caused damage amounting to \$1,000.

Priscilla, admiring her favorite bouquet, ornaments the December calendar of Pierre Lemoine Cie, New York.

Republic Laboratories, Inc., of Manhattan Borough, New York City, has increased its stated capital to 1,000 shares preferred stock of \$100 each and 2,500 shares common stock of no par value; active capital \$112,500.

The American Olive Oil Importers' Association met Dec. 10 to consider conditions bearing upon the re-establishment of foreign trade relations with the settlement of peace. It was recognized that the home needs of the various producing countries would be so vital as to thwart any prospects for releasing supplies of the current production for foreign shipment, even if prevailing restrictions upon imports into this country were modified. In the most favorable circumstances, the hopes of the American trade must find their support in next year's crop shipments, carrying the realization into the early part of 1920.

Sub-Lieutenant Georges Sittler of the 23rd Chasseurs of Grasse, temporarily assigned to Escadrille Spad 79, was recently cited for bravery. The citation reads as follows:

"He distinguished himself during numerous reconnaissances and protection flights of long duration. He had his aeroplane severely damaged a number of times by projectiles during numerous combats and reconnaissance flights at low altitude. On August 22, 1918, while leading a squadron of three aeroplanes, he shot down an enemy machine."

This is the fourth time that this valiant officer was cited and his distinction is of special interest to the perfume industry by virtue of the fact that he is the son of M. A. Sittler, of the Grasse house of J. Mero & Boyveau, who are represented in this country by Russell & Co., New York.

Mr. Reginald Norman has taken over and assumed the assets and liabilities of Rene Simon and Reginald Norman, export managing directors for the Compagnie des Fleurs de France, Societe Anonyme (on formation), with offices at 942 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Mero & Simon retired last July. Mr. Norman is doing business as a perfumery manufacturer under his own name. He proposes to cater largely to the export trade, and now has branches or agencies in South America, Canada, China, Dutch East Indies, India, Philippine Islands and South Africa.

We are advised by the Martin Mfg. Co., 480 Broome street, New York, that on account of the remarkable growth of their business, making perfume and toilet preparation boxes, that they are already planning the enlargement of their factory, and expect to be in new quarters soon after the turn of the year.

The New York trade will recall the visit last June of Messrs. Zentaro Miwa, general manager of the Marumiya-Shoten, Tokyo and Isao Odaira, chemical engineer of the Mitsuwa Chemical Institute, Tokyo, who spent several weeks in this country looking into commercial conditions in respect to the toilet preparation, soap and raw material industries. We have just received a letter from Mr. Miwa announcing the return of himself and Dr. Odaira to Japan and extending thanks to the trade here for attentions and courtesies which they received when in New York.

The November number of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* displays a picture of Mr. John McKesson, Jr., for its frontispiece and tells in an editorial article all about the uplifting influence that he has had exerted in the drug industry in this country. Mr. McKesson, counting his apprenticeship in the business, is now in his 63d year in the wholesale drug trade, and at 78 years of age he is still at the wheel of McKesson & Robbins, of New York, of which his father was one of the founders.

Two new applications for enemy patent licenses have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission. The Rector Chemical Co., New York City, has applied for use of a patent granted in 1905 to a German assignor to the firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, on "C-C-Dialkyl-Barbituric Acid and Processes for Making Same."

The owner of a Liberty bond is the bond creditor of an honest debtor, and one who is amply able to meet its obligations—the United States. It is poor business to exchange such a bond for stock of any sort of a speculative nature. Hold your Liberty bonds as a part of wisdom as well as a part of patriotism.

George Merck III is the latest addition to the house of Merck & Co., New York. The newcomer is the son of George W. Merck, and grandson of the head of Merck & Co., whose name he bears. His father, who is a native of New York and a graduate of Harvard, is plant manager of the Merck laboratories at Rahway, N. J.

#### NEW PRICE LISTS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

STEVENS PERFUME Co., 2835 Broadway, Chicago, sends us its wholesale price list of blue orchid perfume and its specialties in extracts, toilet waters, etc.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., Fourth avenue and 30th street, New York, has issued its December price list of books.

V. VIVAUDOU, INC., New York and Paris, by C. L. Nelson, sales manager, has sent to its customers a circular of appreciation for co-operation in the trade during the stress of war times.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC., 257 Pearl street, New York City, has issued its wholesale price list and market report for December in a neat folder of 36 pages, with an index to facilitate reference to its various departments, which cover essential oils, vanilla beans, chemicals, olive oils, synthetics, drugs, etc. The firm quotes materials for the soap and flavoring extract industries, as well as for perfumers, the list covering a wide range of essentials. There is a page for bottlers and cocoa butter is an added feature, while to the color department is given added interest by a table which indicates the proper way of preparing them for use. The market report has been revised up to the present time and includes not only essential oils but other commodities of interest to the trade.

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Marie Roze Mfg. Co.; soap; \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by Franklin L. Mettler, L. F. Mettler, of Wilmington.

Prockter Price Soap Co.; \$75,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by Fred R. Prockter, Robert E. Price, E. M. Price, all of Denver, Col.

Kali Company of America, potash, etc., has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by Stuart H. McIntosh, Joseph W. Henry, Thomas Robinson, all of New York.

Eagle Barber Towel Supply Co., Brooklyn Borough, New York City, \$8,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by S. and B. Lesser, H. Panchesnick, 136 McKibben street, Brooklyn.

Rochester Washing Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., to manufacture laundry machinery; \$75,000 capital stock has been incorporated by H. H. Stebbins, Rochester; H. A. Nichols, L. B. McCabe, Spencerport, N. Y.

Mural Products Co., magnesia, talc, etc., has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$500,000 by J. M. Herschfeld, E. P. Gage, Boston, Mass.; A. P. Brooks, Worcester, Mass.

International Vegetable Oil Co., of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 by W. W. Banks, J. W. Conway and F. Hawkins.

Robert L. Woods, Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, sugar coloring and flavoring extracts, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. W. Palmer, B. B. Avery, I. W. Moore, 393 West End avenue.

Falco Refining Co., Bronx Borough, New York City, refine greases, oils and soaps, \$6,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by I. Klammer, A. and M. Borger, 1,007 East 180th street, New York City.

Fatty-Acid Reduction Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, by A. R. Brun, A. Finck, S. J. McDonald, Syracuse.

Rosin Refining Co., Jacksonville, Florida, to manufacture rosin and its by-products; \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by B. W. Blount, president.

The National Hair Growers and Scalp Co., \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by E. L. Jones, Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey of Wilmington.

Federal Soap Corp., \$2,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

#### IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

ALLEN, EDWARD RANSOME, chairman of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., December, 1916.

BRAYSHAW, ABRAHAM, of the Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., December, 1911.

CALISHER, AARON B., manufacturing perfumer, New York, December, 1917.

CURTIUS, T. M., drug broker, New York, December, 1911.

DOHME, LOUIS, Sharp & Dohme, December, 1910.

FRENCH, HASTINGS L., secretary of the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O., December, 1914.

FRTZSCHE, ERNEST T., senior member of Schimmel & Co., essential oils and chemicals, Leipzig, December, 1916.

FULLER, FRANK R., vice-president of the Fuller-Morrison Co., Chicago, December, 1915.

GAUNT, JAMES, American representative of A. & F. Pears, of London, in New York, December, 1916.

HALL, ROBERT L., president National Soap Co., Detroit, Mich., December, 1917.

HEMPSTEAD, WILLIAM S., soaps, New London, Conn., December, 1907.

HINCHMAN, CHARLES C., Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich., December, 1908.

HORNER, MAJOR JAMES BROWN, essential oils, New York City, December, 1914.

HOTCHKISS, CALVIN, son of the president of the H. G. H. Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y., December, 1911.

KEMP, COL. HORACE G., of L. H. Kemp & Son, soap manufacturers, Cambridge, Mass., December, 1914.

MASSEY, WILLIAM MORTON, one of the founders of the Caswell-Massey Co., New York, December, 1915.

MERRELL, GEORGE, president of the William S. Merrell Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, O., December, 1915.

RAMSDALL, CLIFFORD, of Daggett & Ramsdell, New York City, December, 1911.

ROBINSON, FREDERICK A., soap manufacturer, Malden, Mass., December, 1907.

TERRISSE, JULES, one of the founders of Chuit, Naef & Co., now M. Naef & Co., essential oils, Geneva, Switzerland, December, 1916.



THOMAS, CHARLES, director of Christopher Thomas Bros., soaps, Bristol, Eng., December, 1909.

UPJOHN, FREDERICK L., president of the Sidney Ross Co., at his home, Huntington, L. I., December, 1917.

WRIGLEY, WILLIAM, of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., soaps, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1909.

#### Conrad Zech.

The Henderson Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, announces the death of its secretary and treasurer, Conrad Zech, which occurred on November 17, in the Good Samaritan Hospital. Mr. Zech underwent an operation about a month prior to his death. The work of the surgeons was successful apparently, but other complications set in and death eventually followed. Mr. Zech was connected with the Henderson business for 37 years and won the esteem not only of his associates, but of the many patrons of the company. He was prominent among the Elks for many years and took considerable interest in civic affairs, having served for years as a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education. His funeral on November 19, from St. Francis de Sales Church was attended by many employees of the Henderson Company and other friends whom he had made in his long business career.



CONRAD ZECH.

#### Lieut. William J. Macheski.

Lieutenant William J. Macheski, formerly of the New York sales staff of the American Can Company, was killed in action in France, October 15. He had been gassed on August 11, and the action in which he was killed was his first after he left the hospital.

#### André Roullier

M. André Roullier, one of the chemical engineers in Etablissements Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France, died November 8, at the age of 26, after a short illness. His two brothers were killed in the war.

#### Obituary Notes.

William E. Garrigue, member of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, and for many years prominently identified with the chemical industry of America, died in Toronto, Ont., on October 2. He was general manager of William Garrigue & Co., of this city.

Arthur Olcott Booth, English representative for Dodge & Olcott, New York, was recently bereaved by the death of his wife.

George F. Woodley, Civil War veteran and long connected with the Colgate Soap Co., died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in November. His father originally was a Colgate man and the son followed, but later established a soap factory in Providence, R. I., subsequently being president of the Woodley Soap Co., Roxbury. He was a Mason and is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Charles Fuller, veteran drug merchant and vice-president

of the Fuller-Morrisson Drug Co., Chicago, died suddenly of angina pectoris on November 11. He was born in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1868. His wife survives, also his father, O. F. Fuller, who is chairman of the board in the company, which he helped found in 1852. Charles Fuller was an associate member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, of which his father is honorary president and of the City Club of Chicago.

#### MEXICAN CANDELLILA WAX.

Trade Commissioner Edward F. Feely has sent from Laredo, Tex., samples of Mexican candellila wax, which a firm of commission merchants in that city can supply to American users of this wax in amounts up to 60 tons a month.

Candellila wax is the product of the *Pedilanthus pavonis*, which is found in several Mexican States. The plant contains rubber, but not in sufficient quantities to make extraction profitable. In wax, however, it averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. The wax is of light color and very hard, and has a high melting point. Purified, it will make the best quality of candles, lasting, and giving a brilliant light. Another use for this wax would be its substitution for beeswax in the preparation of plasters and ointments whose principal ingredient now is beeswax. Candellila wax is also used in making various kinds of leather greases and lubricants. It can be bleached perfectly white.

Consul Wibert L. Bonney, reporting from San Luis Potosi, suggested sealing wax, dental wax, and waterproof paper and inks as other products in the manufacture of which candellila wax might prove of value. In quoting from a pamphlet issued by the Mexican Department of Public Instruction, he said:

"The wax is harder and more brittle than beeswax and possesses a high coefficient of expansion. Its melting point is from  $67^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$  C. ( $152.6^{\circ}$  to  $176^{\circ}$  F.); specific gravity, 0.982 to 0.9856; saponification value, 35 to 86.5; hydrocarbons, 42.5 to 59.7; dissolves in turpentine, chloroform, hot ether, and benzene."

#### Device to Make Alcohol-free Tooth and Mouth Wash.

Georg Eichelbaum, Berlin.—Consists of a double-bottle to be filled with water; one part of the bottle contains thymol and the other part an aromatic substance, like menthol or cumarine, both in solid form, in the shape of a cartridge. If into an ordinary water glass is poured 25 ccms. of each, i. e., in total 50 ccms., of this solution, and water is added to fill the glass, a clear mouth wash is obtained which is aromatic and disinfecting. Such a bottle combination of 150 ccms. each is sufficient for several persons. After use, fresh water is put into the bottle, which soon is again ready for use. The cartridges last for months, before being used up and requiring renewal.—D. R. P., 306,890, 1918.

#### Of Value to Perfume and Cosmetic Industries.

(Melba Mfg. Co., Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers, Chicago, Ill.)

Please add to our subscription, two additional copies of your magazine. The service that you are rendering to the perfume industry has made your publication a valuable reference, not only for legislative records, but for available materials that are being advertised in the various issues of your paper.

Your recent investigations at Washington are of great value to the cosmetic industry.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal every month.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

NOSTROLINE

105661



111077

CHARMIS

106156



111346



111971



108042



109252

Hytide

112721

UNIVERSAL

110729

MON DESIR



112042

Premier

110955



112291

NEDRA

113151

"BALDNOVO"

112306

LA PLUS BELLE DES FLEURS



112050

ECHO de Fleur

112650



113017

DAISY

112307

Defygo

113027

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts, and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied for," and are those for which registration has been provisionally granted.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,  
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

- 105,661.—Harold Evan Matthews, Bristol, England. (Filed August 15, 1917. Used since April 1, 1912.)—Substances for the Remedial, Hygienic, and for Cosmetic Treatment of Nose and Throat.
- 106,156.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York. (Filed September 10, 1917. Used since May, 1913.)—Toilet Preparations.
- 108,042.—Andrea Russo, Chicago, Ill. (Filed December 18, 1917. Used since September 15, 1917.)—Olive Oil.
- 109,252.—The United States Drug & Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. (Filed February 27, 1918. Used since November 1, 1916.)—Toilet Preparations, Glyco-Antiseptic and Cold-Cream.
- 110,729.—William Balzar, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 7, 1918. Used since January, 1918.)—Antiseptic Hair Dressing.
- 110,955.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 17, 1918. Used since June, 1903, for Flavoring Extracts for Foods, and since April, 1903, for Olive Oil.)—Flavoring Extracts for Foods and Olive Oil.
- 111,077.—George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 21, 1918. Used since May 15, 1918.)—Soaps.
- 111,346.—Rebecca Norman, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 3, 1918. Used since May 1, 1918.)—A Face Lotion.
- 111,971.—J. Telenga Export & Trading Corp., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 6, 1918. Used since February 26,

1918.)—For Tallow, Refined Peanut Oil, Refined Soybean Oil, Refined Cotton-Seed Oil, Refined Coconut Oil, and Refined Corn Oil, used as food and ingredients of foods.

- 112,042.—Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, England. (Filed July 10, 1918. Used since January 31, 1912.)—Perfumes.
- 112,050.—Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, England. (Filed July 10, 1918. Used since July 18, 1913.)—Perfumes.
- 112,291.—A. Bourjois & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 24, 1918. Used since July, 1913.)—Face Powder.
- 112,306.—Gertrude K. Katzfey, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed July 24, 1918. Used since December 29, 1917.)—Hair Tonic, a Liquid.
- 112,307.—David Leppert, Kent, Wash. (Filed July 24, 1918. Used since February 28, 1917.)—Washing Powder.
- 112,650.—Mangan & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed August 9, 1918. Used since July 1, 1918.)—Toilet Preparations.
- 112,721.—Charles W. Young & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed August 14, 1918. Used since August 8, 1918.)—Soap.
- 113,017.—Susie Goines, Pratt City, Ala. (Filed September 4, 1918. Used since February, 1917.)—Toilet Preparations.
- 113,027.—Herman Robert Brown, Lewiston, Me. (Filed September 5, 1918. Used since August 13, 1918.)—Tooth-Powder and Germicide for the Treatment of the Gums and Teeth.
- 113,181.—Josephine LeFevre Co., Inc. (Filed September 14, 1918. Used since January 29, 1909.)—Toilet Preparations.

## TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

- 123,066. Compound for Washing Fabrics. Thomas Henry Smith, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed May 20, 1918. Serial No. 111,073. Published July 9, 1918.
- 123,127.—Medicated Soap.—Fred. T. Hopkins & Son, New York, N. Y. Filed February 9, 1918. Serial No. 108,920½. Published July 9, 1918.
- 123,140.—Toilet and Shaving Soaps. The Lorenz Company, Everett, Mass., assignor to Mihalovitch Brothers Company, Cincinnati, O., a corporation of Ohio. Filed February 5, 1918. Serial No. 108,830. Published July 9, 1918.
- 123,162.—Certain Named Abrasive, Detergent, and Polishing Materials.—Belle Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 6, 1918. Serial No. 109,403. Published July 9, 1918.

- 123,255.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—The Lorenz Company, Everett, Mass., assignor to Mihalovitch Brothers Company, Cincinnati, O., a corporation of Ohio. Filed February 5, 1918. Serial No. 108,833. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,282.—Olive Oil.—Leo E. Schoenfeld, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 6, 1917. Serial No. 106,643. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,333.—Hair Tonic.—Emma Deutsch, New York, N. Y. Filed March 14, 1918. Serial No. 109,556. Published August 6, 1918.
- 123,351.—Depilatory Powder.—Marguerite Hilgers, Binghamton, N. Y. Filed June 8, 1918. Serial No. 111,438. Published July 30, 1918.
- 123,376.—Dandruff Remedy.—Never-Tel Laboratories Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed February 9, 1918. Serial No. 108,924. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,379.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Nu-Jene Toilet Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Filed September 26, 1917. Serial No. 106,439. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,383.—Healing Lotion or Balm for the Skin.—Persian Balm Toilet Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 20, 1918. Serial No. 111,069. Published August 6, 1918.
- 123,384.—Talcum Powder.—Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. Filed May 11, 1918. Serial No. 110,846. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,396.—Chill-Tonic, Liver-Pills, Cold-Tablets, and Hair-Tonic.—The Tropical Co-Operative Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Filed March 26, 1918. Serial No. 109,819. Published July 23, 1918.
- 123,407.—Toilet Waters and Talcum Powders.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. Filed March 4, 1918. Serial No. 109,376. Published July 16, 1918.

## TRADE MARK DECISION.

EX PARTE ADAMS.

Decided April 6, 1918.

## 1. TRADE-MARKS—MARK NOT USED ON GOODS—NOT REGISTRED.

Where a trade-mark on and for a wrapper on its face refers to the article within the wrapper rather than to the wrapper itself, *Held* that the mark is not registrable as a trade-mark for the wrapper.

## 2. SAME—NO TRADE-MARKS AT LARGE.

*Held* that there is no such thing as a trade-mark at large or unassociated with particular goods.

## ON APPEAL.

TRADE-MARK FOR BREAD-WRAPPERS, BREAD-LABELS, ETC.  
Messrs. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence for the applicant.  
CLAY, Assistant Commissioner.

The applicant for registration of the words "Butter Krust" as a trade-mark for bread wrappers and packages appeals from a refusal of registration on the ground that he has not used the mark on the goods claimed.

It appears that the applicant is not a maker of bread and apparently not a maker of paper or any material for any packages. What he sells is wrappers, of which the peculiar virtue is that they are marked with the name "Butter Krust." Some of the labels on file show the term "Butter Krust Bread" and a picture of a cow, with the words "It's Made with Milk," and underneath this the words "C. E. Adams, Originator of Butter Krust Bread." What the applicant seems to have done is to invent a catchy name for bread, and undertakes to promote the sale of oil-paper wrappers by the use of this name. The question is, may a trader in wrappers register as a trade-mark for wrappers a device which is obviously intended for one particular article of trade and on its face refers to the article within the wrapper rather than to the wrapper itself? While no exact precedent has been found, this question must be answered in the negative. The meaning of a trade-mark, like a reputation, grows out of the opinions of others and not the opinion or intent of the owner. The ultimate consumer is the man who buys the bread, and he would never suppose this mark to refer to the wrapper. Even the baker, the immediate consumer of the applicant's goods—wrappers—understands the term

to refer to the bread, and buys the wrappers for no other purpose than to use the name "Butter Krust" as a name for bread. The only thing in the wrapper over and above the making of the paper (which the applicant does not make) is the affixing of the name "Butter Krust." Probably the baker has little interest in knowing who made the paper, and the goods he buys are not bought because of the applicant's reputation for making paper, but because they contain this fancy name. In *Pioneer Co. v. Oppenheimer's Sons* (128 O. G., 1293; 1907, C. D., 144) the alleged trade-mark "Combination Sets," for paper boxes, was canceled because the mark itself represented something other than boxes—namely, suspenders, garters, and armbands—for which the applicant had not registered it (and probably could not register it because it was descriptive).

In the present case it is clear that the applicant deals in nothing but wrappers. There is no objection to the mark as a mark for bread; but the point is, it is obviously not a mark for wrappers, because the consumer could not so understand it. What the applicant presents is a disembodied spirit—a maker's mark for something he does not make. There is no such thing as a trade-mark at large or unassociated with particular goods. "Butter Krust" is not a trade-mark at all. One might, for example, have a good trade-mark for ax-handles, but not if the mark were the words "Keen Cutter," because this term obviously refers to the ax and not to the handle, whereas the supposed trader does not trade in axes. In fine, one may not register as a mark for a vehicle for goods a device which on its face refers to the goods and not to the vehicle itself.

The Examiner's decision is affirmed.

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF DENTIFRICES.

*Chemical Abstracts* gives a summary of an article by William J. Gies and collaborators in the Columbia University Journal of the Allied Dental Societies on studies in dentifrices. The experiments reported are the first in a series of studies "to test the prophylactic, or therapeutic, claims for dentifrices" by their manufacturers." Pepsodent was chosen as the first preparation to be examined. "Pepsodent is an acid tooth paste which contains a proteolytic enzyme that acts very feebly like pepsin under particularly favorable laboratory conditions. This acid tooth paste, when used as a dentifrice, promptly increases both the volume and alkalinity of the saliva. The reputed digestive action of the peptic enzyme in Pepsodent, upon mucin plaques on teeth, when this paste is used as a dentifrice, is impossible for two experimentally established reasons: the digestive power of Pepsodent is insignificant to begin with, and the acidity upon which Pepsodent's feeble initial peptic power depends is largely neutralized or wholly removed physiologically, by the alkalinity of the accompanying voluminous saliva before the enzyme can possibly begin effectively to dissolve 'that film on the teeth.' Any special value that may properly be ascribed to Pepsodent for the prevention of dental caries—from clinical observations on the practical use of the paste, for example—would appear to depend upon the physiological kind and degree of acidity (acid phosphate), and the mechanical effectiveness of the abrasive ( $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ), in this acid dentifrice." Similar studies will be made of other well-known preparations.

## Would Not Be Without It.

(Klinker Mfg. Co., Toilet Articles, Cleveland, Ohio.)

Enclosed please find check for \$1 to cover year's subscription for THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW. We find your journal instructive, useful, and enjoyable, and would not like to be without it.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### ABYSSINIA.

**CIVET.**—The Aden Port Trust does not supply separate figures for the trade in civet, but groups it under the head of perfumery, the total imports of which into Aden in 1916-17 were valued at £8,000, against £5,460, in the preceding year. Probably 60 per cent. of this total was Abyssinian civet imported via Jibuti. The total exports of civet from Aden were approximately £6,000 in value, of which about 70 per cent. went to France and nearly 25 per cent. to the U. S. A. During the preceding year nearly 60 per cent. of the total exports were to the United States.

### BULGARIA.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—The new association of rose growers in Bulgaria is apparently being financed by the Rozowa Bank according to advices received by a London contemporary. This financial institution claims to test the otto of rose in its chemical department, so that adulteration is stated to be less frequent than usual. It will be remembered that the principal attacks on Bulgarian otto of rose came from Germany, Schimmel & Co., repeatedly attacking the quality in the most bitter fashion, and, knowing the average mentality of the Bulgar, with his Oriental idea of honesty in trade, it is to be hoped that when Bulgarian otto of rose comes to the London market again its quality will be very carefully scrutinized by English chemists.

According to the *Bulgarski Torgoviski Vestnik*, the last Bulgarian harvest of otto of roses shows a very heavy decline in comparison with last year; as a matter of fact, the yield this year will show a deficit of 25 per cent. This fact is attributed to the severe frosts which were experienced in Bulgaria in March, and also to the persistent drought which prevailed during the period of distillation. The quality of the leaves was also far from equalling those obtained last year. The new prices are not yet fixed, but an advance of from 40 to 50 per cent may be expected on late prices, due not only to the poor harvest, but also to the greater cost of hand labor, necessities of life, etc.

### FRANCE.

**RENEWAL OF EMBARGO ON SOAP.**—A ministerial decree of November 19 renews the export embargo on soaps destined to England, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and non-European countries. Since June 4, 1918, soaps have been allowed to be exported to these countries without special license. This embargo does not apply to perfumed soaps whose exportation or re-exportation may continue without special authorization allies or neutrals except Switzerland.

**OIL AND PERFUMERY EXPORTS.**—The following figures declared exports from Paris to the United States in 1916 and 1917 are interesting as showing the trend of the French trade with the United States during the two years:

	1916.	1917.
Essential oils.....	\$314,777	\$518,593
Olive oil .....	47,381	17,083
Peanut oil .....	306,009	67,946
Alcoholic perfumery .....	889,053	1,089,949
Non-alcoholic perfumery .....	1,506,838	1,778,085
Floral essences .....	110,311	4,260
Other materials for perfumery.....	183,885	331,347

(Continued on page 338.)

### THE MARKET.

#### Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Etc.

In a period remarkable for its general quietude, caused no doubt, by the transition from war to peace, the outstanding feature of operations has been the sharp jump in quotations for lemon oil to a level of \$1.85 a pound. Cables from Messina give cost and freight quotations as \$1.85 a pound which, with the addition of the 10 per cent. import duty, would indicate that a \$2.00 level may shortly be anticipated. The high tension condition of the lemon oil market abroad has apparently not affected bergamot or orange oils. It appears that the Italian Government commandeered a certain proportion of the new crop of lemon oil, which caused the upward movement. The United States market is affected perhaps more than any other mart for the reason that out of Messina's total production of 778,592 kilos, we take upwards of 450,000 kilos. The area of bergamot under cultivation abroad is reported to be smaller, and essences are consequently affected. Few natural products in the entire essential oil line are showing any marked tendency towards lower prices, as importers are dependent for their supplies on raw materials from distant sources, belonging in most instances to colonies of the various countries involved in the great war. The stock of true oil of wintergreen has practically been cleared, while oil of sweet birch has undergone a sharp advance to a level of \$4.50. The demand for sandalwood oil for export to South America has been unusually heavy. An advance has taken place on Bourbon vetivert, as well as ylang-ylang. The domestic leaders, including peppermint and spearmint have been seasonably quieter, although export business is now expected to develop.

Almonds—Bitter, free from Prussic acid, is slightly easier, with offers noted in the trade at \$13.25@13.50. As a general rule, the market is firm in sympathy with citric acid. Sweet almonds was higher at \$2.75, while the artificial, or domestic benzaldehyde, has been advanced to \$5. Peach kernel was held at 45@50c.

Birch-wintergreen—The clearance of all supplies of genuine wintergreen oil has thrown the demand back on methyl salicylate, which has been enjoying a good call at 85@90c. Supplies of sweet birch oil have also nearly been cleared and the price is now nominal at \$4.50.

Geraniums-ylang-ylang—Owing to the fact that spot stocks are few and scattered, there has been another substantial advance in most of the geranium oils, with African held at \$10.25@10.30; Bourbon at \$10.15, and Turkish at \$5.25@5.30. Bourbon ylang-ylang has advanced to \$16, and Manila to \$30.

Hemlock-spruce—Increased supplies have become available to the local trade, and prices have consequently been lowered. Offers of hemlock are coming out at \$1.05 a pound, and spruce at the same figure.

Messina essences—The sharp advance in lemon oil to \$1.80@1.85 a pound was the result of the higher prices in primary markets. A firm market has prevailed on bergamot and orange, although the latter are not materially changed in price.

#### Aromatic Chemicals.

Wherever synthetic crude materials are becoming available in quantities sufficient to meet the demand, and at materially under previous costs, soft spots have developed in aromatic chemicals. This applies specifically to the group of aromatics compounded from the phenol base, the latter having become available at substantially lower prices. Products from toluol bases are also showing a down trend, as this material is also available at materially under previous valuations.

Coumarin, produced from salicylic aldehyde, which is in

(Continued on page 338.)



# PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(Quotations on this page are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

(See last page of Soap Section for Prices on Soap Materials.)

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond, Bitter... per lb.	\$13.00-13.25	Origanum .....	40-60	Diphenylmethane .....	nominal
" F. P. A. ....	13.25-13.50	Orris Root, concrete, foreign .....	(oz.) 5.15-5.25	Diphenyloxide .....	4.50-5.00
" Artificial .....	5.50-6.00	Orris Root, concrete, domestic .....	(oz.) 5.00	Ethyl Cinnamate .....	9.00-10.00
" Sweet True .....	2.75	Orris Root, absolute (oz.) .....	40.00-45.00	Eucalyptol .....	1.35-1.40
" Peach-Kernel .....	.45-.50	Parsley .....	8.00	Eugenol .....	5.25-5.40
Amber, Crude .....	2.50	Patchouly .....	26.00-27.00	Geraniol, domestic .....	3.75-4.00
" Rectified .....	nominal	Pennyroyal, American .....	1.65-1.80	" foreign .....	—
Anise .....	1.55-1.60	" French .....	1.25-1.40	Geranyl Acetate .....	8.25
" Lead free .....	1.65-1.70	Peppermint Oil .....	5.10-5.25	" foreign .....	nominal
Aspic (spike) .....	1.50	" redistilled .....	5.30-5.45	Heliotropin, domestic .....	5.75-6.00
Bay, Porto Rico .....	2.95-3.00	" twice rectified .....	5.60-5.75	Indol, C. P. .... (oz.) .....	nominal
Bergamot, 35-36% .....	7.25-7.50	Petit Grain, So. American .....	3.50-3.75	Iso-Butyl-Salicylate .....	nominal
Birch (Sweet) .....	4.50	" French .....	6.50-8.00	Iso-Eugenol .....	9.75
Birchar, Crude .....	.80	Pimento .....	3.25-3.30	Linalol, from bois de rose .....	7.00-7.50
" Rectified .....	2.75	Pine Needles, from Pinus Sylvestris .....	2.25	Linalyl Acetate .....	12.00-14.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle .....	5.25	Rose, Bulgarian .... (oz.) .....	25.00-28.00	" Benzoate .....	nominal
Cade .....	1.00-1.10	" French .....	25.00-28.00	Methyl Anthranilate .....	55.00
Cajeput .....	.75-.85	Rosemary, French .....	1.25-1.40	" Cinnamate .....	7.25
Calamus .....	4.25-4.50	" Spanish .....	1.25	" Heptenone .....	10.00-12.00
Camphor, Jap, "white" .....	.24-.25	Rue .....	4.00-4.50	" Paracresol .....	16.00
Cananga, Java .....	5.65-5.80	Sage .....	4.25	" Salicylate .....	.85-.95
" Rectified .....	6.50-6.75	Safrol .....	.60	Myrbane, rect. drums .....	.22-.24
Caraway Seed .....	7.75-7.90	Sandalwood, East India .....	13.25-13.50	Musk Ambrette .....	100.00
Cardamom .....	27.50	" West India .....	6.50	" Ketone .....	50.00-55.00
Carvol .....	13.00-14.00	Sassafras, artificial .....	.50	" Xylene .....	35.00
Cassia 75-80% Technical .....	2.80	" natural .....	2.50	Nonylic Alcohol .....	nominal
" Lead Free .....	2.85	Savin, French .....	6.00-6.50	Phenylacetaldehyde .....	70.00
" Redistilled .....	3.50	Snake Root .....	20.00-22.00	Phenylethyl Alcohol .....	45.00
Cedar Leaf .....	1.10-1.25	Spearmint .....	5.50-5.65	Phenylacetic Acid .....	nominal
" Wood .....	.23-.24	Spruce .....	1.05	Rhodinol, domestic .....	nominal
Celery .....	20.00-22.00	Tansy .....	4.00-4.25	" foreign .....	25.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	24.00	Thyme, French, red .....	1.90-2.00	Skatol, C. P. .... (oz.) .....	nominal
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.50-.51	" " white .....	2.15-2.30	Terpineol, C. P. ....	1.00-1.25
" Java .....	.75-.80	" Spanish, red .....	1.80-1.90	Terpinyl Acetate .....	3.00-3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	3.25-3.35	Vetivert Bourbon .....	20.00	Thymol .....	14.00
" Bourbon .....	4.00-4.10	Wintergreen (genuine gaultheria) .....	nominal	Vanillin .....	.90
Copabia .....	.95-1.05	Wormseed .....	4.50	Violet, artificial .....	12.00-18.00
Coriander .....	32.00	Wormwood .....	5.25-5.50		
Croton .....	1.35	Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon .....	15.00-16.00		
Cubebs .....	8.50	" Manila .....	28.00-30.00		
Cummin .....	10.00				
Erigeron .....	4.50				
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70% .....	.60-.70				
Fennel, Sweet .....	3.75-4.00				
Geranium, African .....	10.25-10.30				
" Bourbon .....	10.00-10.15				
" Turkish (palma rosa) .....	5.25-5.30				
Ginger .....	8.00-8.25				
Gingergrass .....	3.25				
Guaiaac (Wood) .....	6.00-6.25				
Hemlock .....	1.05-1.20				
Juniper Berries, Rectified .....	11.00-11.25				
Lavender, English .....	24.00				
" Fleurs .....	6.50				
" Spanish .....	1.50				
Lemon .....	1.75-1.85				
Lemongrass .....	1.40-1.50				
Limes, distilled .....	1.80-1.85				
" expressed .....	5.25-5.30				
Linaloe .....	4.50				
Mace, distilled .....	2.35-2.40				
Mustard, genuine l. ....	—				
" artificial .....	16.00-17.00				
Neroli, petale "Bigarade" .....	90.00-130.00				
" Bigarade .....	80.00-120.00				
" artificial .....	19.00-20.00				
Nutmeg .....	2.30-2.35				
Opoanax .....	nominal				
Orange, bitter .....	2.00-2.25				
" sweet, Italian .....	2.90-3.05				
" sweet, West Ind. ....	1.80-2.00				

## AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Acetaphenone .....	10.00-12.00
Amyl Salicylate, dom. ....	2.50-2.75
" " for. ....	7.00-8.00
Anethol .....	2.50-2.75
Anisic Aldehyde .....	7.25-7.40
Benzaldehyde, domestic .....	5.00
" F. F. C., domestic .....	5.50-6.00
Benzyl Acetate, domestic .....	3.75-4.00
" " foreign .....	nominal
" Alcohol .....	9.50-10.00
" Benzoate .....	10.00-11.00
Borneol .....	4.00
Bornylacetat .....	5.50
Bromostyrol .....	nominal
Cinnamic Acid .....	nominal
" Alcohol .....	30.00-50.00
" Aldehyde .....	3.75-4.00
Citral .....	3.75-4.00
" C. P. ....	3.75
Citronellol, domestic .....	26.00
" foreign .....	30.00
Cumarin, natural .....	nominal
" artificial, dom. ....	14.00-16.00
" artificial, for. ....	—

## BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura ..	1.25-1.35
" " Para .....	.65-.70
Vanilla Beans, Mexican ..	4.50-6.00
" " Cut .....	3.25-4.00
" " Bourbon whole .....	2.50-2.75
" " Bourbon cuts .....	2.50
" " Tahiti .....	1.60-1.75

## SUNDRIES.

Alcohol, cologne spirits, gallon .....	5.00-5.10
Ambergris, black ... (oz.) ..	12.00-15.00
" gray .....	28.00-30.00
Chalk precipitated .....	.05½-.10
Civet, horns .....	3.50-4.00
Lanolin .....	.39-.55
Menthol .....	7.00
Musk, Cab., pods ... (oz.) ..	—
" " grains .....	25.00-28.00
" Tonquin, pods ..	26.00-28.00
" " grains ..	40.00-42.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole .....	.27-.28
Orris Root, powd., & gran. ....	.35-.40
Rice starch .....	24½
Talc, Italian .....	(ton) nominal
" French .....	nominal
" domestic .....	20.00-40.00

## THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 336.)

turn derived from phenol, is perhaps the only notable weak spot of the market, but this was induced more through speculation than through any other factor. The price is down to \$14.50@16.00, as to quantity, which is a decline of about 50 per cent. from the quotations which had been prevailing. Leading St. Louis manufacturers had for many months been behind in their deliveries of coumarin, but it now appears that they are again able to make deliveries at their contract quotation of \$13.50 a pound.

The surprising world events of the past month have left the makers of aromatic perfumery products in a state of general unsettlement. There are as yet only a few instances where holders have sacrificed their goods, although it is true that some of them have had a case of cold feet because of prospective competition from Holland, Switzerland, and other European competitors. It is now difficult to foresee what developments may occur in the synthetic market, but the idea that extremely low prices will be a post-war development is scouted on all sides.

There has long been an unprecedented famine of vital ingredients utilized in perfumery-making. Since fragrance was non-operative in the gentle art of killing Huns, factories abroad were naturally disorganized during the war. America succeeded in manufacturing a dozen or more products that were usable in the manufacture of perfumes, while French perfumers also endeavored to shift their manufacturing plants to this side of the globe, a laudable effort, which should now operate to the benefit of the trade.

It will be a long time, however, before manufacturers abroad will be able to devote the proper attention to their run-down plants, and in the meantime the labor situation is bound to discourage any sudden reduction of prices for leading commodities in the aromatic perfumery line. Another consideration which would seem to indicate that there will be no demoralization of the markets, regardless of whether the Central Powers find access to these markets again, is the fact that it is unlikely that the huge national debts of the nations which have been locked in war for the past four and one-quarter years will be paid with extremely low-priced goods. It is contended that these countries will, through one device or another, maintain at least an approximation of the high prices which have been current, thus insuring themselves against enormous losses which they would otherwise suffer.

Aside from the drop in coumarin, the most conspicuous price development the past month has been the weakening of cinnamon alcohol to \$30@50 a pound; the decline in domestic geraniol to \$3.75@4.00 a pound; the drop in terpinyl acetate to \$3.00@3.25, and the lowering of terpineol to \$1.10@1.25 a pound. Manufacturers of the latter product are still behind in their deliveries, and are only able to deliver in limited quantities. Amyl salicylate and benzyl acetate have become available in somewhat larger quantity at easier prices.

Among the upward revisions which have prompted interest has been an advance in benzyl alcohol as the result of small stocks to \$9.50@10.00; an advance in domestic citronellol to \$26; an advance in iso-eugenol to \$9.75 a pound, and an advance in vanillin in some hands to 94 cents an ounce as the result of increased demands. Linalol from bois de rose has advanced to \$7.00@7.50 a pound under declining stocks, while linalyl acetate has been offered at the relatively firm figure of \$12.00@14.00 a pound. The various natural products are especially firm, with an advance in civet horns to \$4.00, while Tonquin musk in grains has been raised by some houses to \$42.00 as the result of scarcity.

## Vanilla Beans.

The growing strength of Bourbon beans was the principal feature of interest in the market for vanilla beans. The cost of importing Bourbon vanilla advanced to \$2.60 a pound. The local market has ruled decidedly under this quotation, and the attitude is taken that Bourbon beans are an attractive purchase at anything under \$2.50 a pound. The volume of exports of Bourbon vanilla beans from

Guadeloupe and other French possessions has been on the decrease, and while it is yet too early to form a correct estimate, it is generally believed that the next crop of Bourbon vanilla will be about 25 per cent. short of normal. This estimate is furnished by reliable exporters at Marseilles. Mexican vanilla beans have been marking time pending the development of further crop information. Previous price levels of \$4.50@6.00 a pound on Mexican whole, and \$3.25@4.00 on cuts stand, but there is also an indicated shortage of about 25 per cent. in the coming crop of Mexican beans, so that this would seem to indicate the continuance of firm conditions. Buyers as a class have been holding aloof from the market, but after inventory-taking time, the extract trade is again expected to come in for its requirements. New receipts of vanilla beans from Marseilles as well as Mexico have been dribbling through in small volume.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 336.)

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LICENSES TO IMPORT.—A general license has been issued to permit the importation into the United Kingdom of soap, perfumery and toilet articles in any quantity, according to a cablegram from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of London.

## GREECE.

FORECAST OF OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION FOR 1918.—Vice Consul C. M. Corafa, Athens, says: Estimates of the olive oil production in Greece for the season just ending place the quantity at 31,702,800 gallons, or approximately 30 per cent more than the 1917 output. The yield is made up from the following districts in the amounts given: Ionian Islands, 1,675,500 gallons; Crete, 12,495,500 gallons; Mitylene and Sporades Islands, 7,833,000 gallons; Epirus, 1,305,500 gallons; Peloponnesus and Pelion, 6,714,800 gallons; mainland of Greece, 1,678,500 gallons.

## JAPAN.

FORMOSAN CAMPHOR FOR UNITED STATES.—Consul Max D. Kirjassoff, Taihoku, Taiwan, says: The Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan Government announces that the allotment of camphor for the three months of October, November, and December, 1918, will be (446,666 pounds) for the celluloid manufacturers and (26,667) pounds for the camphor refiners of the United States.

## PANAMA.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP.—Among the chief imports into Panama in 1917 were the following: Perfumery, \$30,000; ordinary soap, \$192,000; toilet soap, \$20,300.

## PORTUGAL.

EXPORT OF SOAP RESTRICTED.—By a Decree (No. 4910), dated October 23, the exportation of soap from Portugal is restricted as follows: 1. The export of soap to foreign countries is prohibited; 2. The export of soap to the Portuguese Colonies and to the Islands is dependent on the authorization of the Directorate-General of External Commerce; 3. Ships sailing from Portuguese ports may take in soap for use on board.

## News Permeates Every Page.

The text pages of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW do not contain all of the news. You must read the advertising pages also to get the full benefit.



## OFFICIAL REPORT OF WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE SOAP INDUSTRY.

On page 319 will be found the latest news from Washington and in our Trade Notes, Foreign Correspondence and other departments items of interest to the soap trade are printed, in addition to the following official report of the meeting of the War Service Committee of the Soap and Candle Industry in connection with the notable War Service Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which was held at Atlantic City December 3 to 6.

"On account of inability to secure hotel accommodations at Atlantic City the meeting of the Soap and Candle Committee was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, December 3.

"One of the first matters under discussion was the disposal of the present glycerine contracts entered into by the Food Administration, the Soap and Candle Committee, and the Allied Governments for the year 1918, and in regard to same the committee was advised by the Food Administration that the contracts are in full force and are legally binding. The committee has been further advised that the Allied Purchasing Missions have approached some, if not all, of the holders of these contracts, with a view to effecting some adjustment of same.

"The matter has been thoroughly canvassed by the committee, and they have concluded that they can make no recommendation, but that the matter would better be left to each individual seller to make such adjustment as his judgment dictates.

"After prolonged discussion of various so-called abuses of the trade, and also of the possibilities of combination for export trade, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

"Since the adjournment of the meeting, our chairman, Mr. Colgate, has been notified by Mr. Reuter, of the Food Administration, of the removal of all restrictions on the importation of soaps and toilet preparations to Great Britain. Mr. Reuter also states that 3,000 tons of tallow per month will be admitted to this country from the Argentine—all of which bears out the statements of the Administration that restrictions of all kinds will be removed as rapidly as possible.

"N. N. DALTON, Secretary."

### SYNTHETIC GLYCERINE.

The process of synthetically producing glycerine by fermentation of sugar, developed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, after three months' test, has proved commercially feasible, and the chemists' reports have been made available to the countries associated with the United States in the war. Commercial exploitation of glycerine by this process is predicted in the

annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury just made public. It says:

The chemical laboratory of the Bureau of Internal Revenue discovered and developed during the year a process of producing glycerine synthetically by fermentation of sugar. This was a very important achievement and afforded the assurance that there would be no shortage in the supply of glycerine for the purposes of the war.

During the spring of 1917 information reached the Government that glycerine was being produced in large quantities in Germany by a fermenting process, and that by this means the Germans were able to produce supplies of glycerine ample for their war purposes, despite the tremendous diminution in available supplies of fats, from which glycerine is ordinarily recovered. The chemists attached to the laboratory of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were authorized to investigate the problem and undertake its solution.

After three months of experimental work in the laboratory the chemists reported discovery of a synthetic process by which glycerine could be produced in needed quantities, but that the cost of quantity production could not be determined from the small-scale operations to which the laboratory was necessarily restricted. In order to determine whether the process could be made commercially profitable, the bureau's experiments were extended to a large industrial chemical plant. By February, 1918, the process had been tried on a scale sufficiently large to demonstrate both its effectiveness in producing glycerine and the feasibility of its commercial exploitation. Detailed reports describing the process were made by the chemists, and these have been made available to the governments associated with the United States in the war and to such manufacturers in the United States as have expressed interest in it or purpose to undertake the commercial exploitation of the process.

### VARIOUS SOAPS IN GERMANY.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes the following: Though soap exists no longer officially, soap of the most varied kind can today be bought at the most varied prices. Often Dutch soap is offered, bright yellow like leather-fat, and soap like butter. The piece costs in the average about five marks, and it is said that it is good for washing the face. Also Hungarian soap can be bought on the market; it is dark brown and is said to contain glycerine, in any case the manufacturers say so. Danish, Swedish, Polish, Rumanian, and even Italian soap is offered sometimes by good friends. The prices are high, the soaps are bad and their perfumes not very noble. Patchouli is the finest scent of flowers compared to the odors of those soaps. But what does it matter? One is pleased to get soap at all.

The housewife who sends her washing to a laundry, receives it back clean, it is true, but sometimes in a con-



dition which would allow to presume that barbed-wire was used as a cleansing-medium. The Clothing Board of the Empire has now come out energetically for the preservation of the linen during laundering. It menaces with sharp measures, will forbid the use of oxygen and chlorine containing washing media, announces high penalties, and even the closing of plants, if the laundries do not take care of the linen sent to them. But the Clothing Board of the Empire does not recommend any medium or means how linen could be washed without harm to the tissues. That problem is not of its concern. Its concern is restricted to the preservation of linen. In answer to our inquiry, we are informed that more soda is to be added to the K-A. soap-powder. But the War Board for Oils and Fats tells us that there is no soda, and now we have to ask, how will those respective authorities solve this problem. The Clothing Board of the Empire takes the view that linen should be washed "according to war use," and pure whiteness of shirts, bed-sheets, etc., shall not be expected. The laundering "according to war use" can meet only with great difficulty the requirements of hygiene, and the only half-washed linen,—in the washing of which no cleansing chemicals have been used,—will certainly be a breeding place of illness.

For good soap there exists no substitute. The war-soap, with its rich clay-content, can scarcely be used for the washing of hands, except perhaps for the hands of a stone-breaker. It cannot be used in the washing of linen. The housewife, who wants to spare her linen, has no other and better means than to use the washing media sanctioned by the War Board for Oils and Fats. The wrappings of those washing-media bear in print the license, the retailers also receive from the manufacturers a certificate that the washing media which they sell are licensed by the War Board. If the licensed washing-media are not quite harmless, they are after all more harmless than the washing-media which possess no license.—*Der Seifenfabrikant*, 1918.

#### Estimation of Unsaponifiable Matter.

Following is an abstract of an article in the *Analyst* by John M. Wilkie on the estimation of unsaponifiable matter in oils, fats and waxes: The usual method is modified to obviate difficulties due to emulsification by reducing the volume of the solution through the use of 2 N alc. KOH (12.5 cc. to 5 g. of sample), saponifying under a reflux condenser and extracting the soap solution, which has been diluted by addition of 50 cc. cold water to a const. alc. concn. (20 per cent. by volume), with a relatively large volume of ether (40, 30 and 30 cc.). In solid waxes, such as beeswax, Wilkie recommends the use with the wax of an oil which will dissolve hydrocarbons like linseed or castor oils; 0.5 g. of the wax and 4.5 g. castor oil are saponified as above with 12.5 cc. 2 N alc. KOH for 1 hour, diluted with 40 cc. water at 30 degs., and extracted with 50, 40, 40 and 30 cc. ether.

#### Steps to Remove Australian Prohibition on Soap.

The American Consul General at Sydney states in a cablegram of December 12, he is informed by the Australian customs authorities that steps are being taken to repeal at once the proclamation prohibiting the importation of soap. The importation into Australia of soap from the United States has been prohibited since August 9, 1916.

#### German Potash Production Drops.

Advices from Rhenish Prussia on Dec. 10 quote a trade circular as saying that the German potash production in November was 70 per cent below normal. The circular adds that the increased profits from enhanced prices have been more than absorbed by the advance in wages paid the workers in the industry.

#### Soap Combine Formed in Denmark.

A number of Danish soap factories have combined in a company called Dansk Sæbeindustri, with a capital of \$335,000, with the head office in Copenhagen.

#### SOAP FROM THE FAT OF CATS

*Der Seifenfabrikant*, Aug. 7, 1918.

The lack of fats has induced many ingenious heads in the soap industry to hunt for substitutes, but most of these are worthless. The fat cannot be replaced by any other product, on account of its chemical composition. To obtain a serviceable soap, it is necessary to stick to the fat and to see where it can be obtained. Some time ago the press reported without contradiction that in some districts butter was bought up for the manufacture of soap which yields as much profit in the open market as when it is sold secretly to the food hoarders.

Much more harmless from the standpoint of the food question is a method which is said to have found many adherents in the district of Sensburg (Eastern Prussia). In the villages of the district it was noticed that dogs and cats disappeared in astonishing numbers and were never returned to their owners, in spite of all rewards that were offered. At first it was believed that the animals were captured for their meat and eaten, but this presumption did not prove correct. The household pets are hunted principally for their fat. In the town of Nikolaiken hundreds of dogs and cats had to sacrifice their lives for this purpose. In some villages cat-farms were established to raise as many of the animals as possible and to kill them for their fat. No less than 15 marks is paid for a pound of the fat obtained in this queer manner.—*Nord-bayerische Zeitung*, Nuremberg.

#### METHOD FOR MAKING SOAP FILLER.

*Filling of Soap with Vegetable Fibres, as Wood, Straw, etc., in the Shape of Mucilage Slime.*—Dr. Carl G. Schwalbe, Eberswalde.—Wood, plant-fibre of any kind, mill waste (bran, chaff) products, and waste of industries working plant-fibres (cotton-waste, saw-dust, old paper, wood-cellulose), after having been treated with acid, acid-salts or salts splitting off acids, are by mechanical working, in the presence of water, brought to swell up and to produce a mucilage or slime. Then this so prepared gruel is added to the soap-substance. Let saw-dust be impregnated, at ordinary temperature in a drum, with hydrochloric acid gas (1% of the weight of material), or with a fine spray of liquid hydrochloric acid (3% of the weight of the material), further let the whole be heated by either hot air or steam to 50° and 100° C. until the mass, after about 1 hour, possesses fully a crumbly consistency. After that let the mass be transferred into a paper pulper and be ground very fine with as little water as possible, until mucilage (slime) is produced, which state is reached, according to the original material used, in  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. The slime thus produced is added to the soap-substance, or even this latter can be put into the pulper.—*Chemiker Ztg.*, 1918.

#### Soap as Germ Destroyer.

Lately medical science has been trying to find out to what degree the chemical action of soap can be depended upon as a destroyer of germs. Professor Symes, after experimenting with many varieties of soap, declares that "all soaps possess antiseptic properties in some degree, and that any germs rubbed into soap or dropped upon its surface are not capable of multiplication."

#### Soap Scarcity in Holland.

The soap industry of Holland has been forced almost to a standstill by the lack of raw material due to war conditions. The greatly reduced imports of soda from England, together with the small home production, have been sufficient only to keep the hard-soap manufacture alive.

#### Colgate Representative Likes Perfumer.

(C. L. Bradfield, Sales Representative Colgate Co., Dayton, O.)

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# THE SPLITTING OF FATS WITH SULFO-AROMATIC ACIDS\*

By Professor Dr. L. UBBELOHDE and Dr. W. ROEDERER

(Continued from page 312, November, 1918)

## The Raw Materials Used in the Production of the Saponifiers

The fats and fatty acids used for the production of the separators were tested according to the customary methods.\*

The determination of the iodine number was made after v. Huebl. (Waller's modification.)

The oleic acid was furnished by the Holland-America Trading Co., and had the iodine number 86 and the acid number 186.

The castor oil was obtained from Herman Anders in Stralsund and was of English origin (Hull). Its acid number was 5, the saponification number 190, the iodine number 86 and the acetyl number 150. From this oil the necessary ricinoleic acid was also obtained.

The hardened castor oil was obtained after the method of Paa<sup>1</sup> by hydrogenation with palladium. The hardened oil is a white, hard and brittle mass with 65° melting point. Its iodine number was 11, the acid number 1 and the saponification number 180.

The fatty acid of the hardened castor oil is a little less hard and also of a yellowish color. It has the acid number 181, the melting point 69 and is characterized by a peculiar crystallization which takes place under extension.

The naphthalene was furnished in sublimated form by Fuerst & Co., Berlin, and proved to be pure.

In regard to the sulfuric acid no statement is found in literature about the degree to which it has to be concentrated. A 91.3 per cent acid of the Chemical Factory Orientburg was used and with it separator was produced according to the mixing proportions mentioned above from oleic acid, castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil and the fatty acid of the latter (See separators No. 6 to 9 in the following tables.) A separator from ricinoleic acid and less—1920 grams—naphthalene was also produced (No. 10).

In the raw separator from ricinoleic acid (No. 7) a separation into two strata was observed, of which the under one consisted principally of sulfuric acid. This might indicate that the sulfuric acid was not concentrated enough to bring about a complete sulfuration in this case. As comparable results were principally intended with experiments new separators were produced with concentrated 94 per cent sulfuric in the manner described above and under equal conditions from oleic acid, ricinoleic acid, hardened castor oil and the free fatty acids of the two latter (See Nos. 1 to 5 of the following table).

Commercial original Twitchell separator and Arrow Ring separator were also used. (See Nos. 11 and 12 of the following table.)

No.	Separators.	
1.	From oleic acid.....	and 94% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
2.	Hardened ricinoleic acid.....	and 94% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
3.	From ricinoleic acid.....	and 94% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
4.	From hardened castor oil.....	and 94% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
5.	From castor oil.....	and 94% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
6.	From oleic acid.....	and 91.3% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
7.	From hardened ricinoleic acid.....	and 91.3% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
8.	From castor oil.....	and 91.3% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
9.	From hardened castor oil.....	and 91.3% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
10.	From hardened castor oil with less naphthalene and 91.3% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
11.	The commercial original Twitchell Separator (oleic acid).	
12.	The original Arrow Ring Separator (hardened ricinoleic acid).	

\*In the translation of this article from *Der Seifenfabrikant*, of August, 1918, the word separator has been used often when saponifier would be the better word. In the original the German word is *Spalter*, which might as well be *splitter* or *saponifier* as *separator*, perhaps saponifier might be the best word after all.

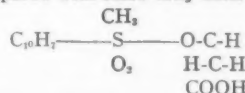
## Characteristics of the Saponifiers

The separators were dark brown products and viscous or solid in ordinary temperature, according to the fat or fatty acid used. The separators Nos. 6 to 10 generally were less viscous than the corresponding separators No. 1 to 5. It is not possible to obtain pure products by vacuum distillation, because the mass begins to lather strongly when heated, evidently as a result of a disintegration which sets in in spite of the sub-pressure. The separators are easily emulsifiable in water. When a solution of salt is added the emulsion coagulates instantly. In alcohol the separators dissolve easily, but in ether they are not quite so readily soluble. Recrystallization and fractionated precipitation could not be accomplished. In alkali and ammonia the separators evidently are only soluble under formation of salts. With barium and lead salts they form greasy, voluminous precipitants.

## Composition of the Saponifiers

Twitchell considered the separators a definite compound, but against this E. Grimlund<sup>2</sup> held that the Twitchell reactive can be separated into two parts by shaking with sodium chloride. The insoluble part is extremely emulsifying, but not saponifying by itself. Only if an acid is added the splitting may be accomplished with it. The parts soluble in salt water, therefore, should be catalytically active.

The compound insoluble in salt water, according to F. Goldschmidt<sup>3</sup>, is aromatic sulfo fatty acid which is very stable, as compared with sulfo fatty acid. The formula is:



The following considerations make this formula probable: The naphthalene is apparently sulfurated in the azporsition, because the reaction proceeds in low temperature. In the technical production a-naphthalene sulfonic acid is actually obtained as a by-product. The accumulation of the fatty acid molecule in all probability does not take place in the carboxyl group, but with the fatty acids in the double compound and with the oxyacids in the hydroxyl group, in the latter case under separation of water. This theory is supported by the fact that it is impossible to produce a separator from stearic acid, while it can be obtained from wool fat alcohol which surely contains no carboxyl group.

## Titration of the Separators Potash-Lye.

To get starting points for the equal composition of the separators used by us they were titrated with ½ normal potash-lye. The procedure was as follows:

About 1.5 to 2 grams of the separator were weighed in the Philipp tube, dissolved in about 30 ccm water-alcohol 1:1 and titrated, with phenolphthalein as indicator, with ½ normal potash-lye until a rose-red color was obtained. In the same manner as in the analysis of fatty acids the used milligrams of KOH were calculated in proportion to

<sup>1</sup>Ubbelohde and Goldschmidt "Handbuch der Oele und Fette," vol. 2; also German patent 236,488 of August 6, 1910.

<sup>2</sup>"Zeitschrift fuer angewandte Chemie," 25, 1326 (1912).

<sup>3</sup>"Seifensieder-Zeitung," 29, 845 (1912).

<sup>4</sup>The general definition of the acid number is as follows: It states how many milligrams of KOH are necessary for the saturation of the free acid in 1 gram of substance.

<sup>5</sup>A part of the naphthalene sulfo fatty acid is transformed into sulfonic water in the dilution of the raw separators and is thus separated from the separator.

1 gram of separator and they are given as acid numbers<sup>12</sup> in the following table:

No.	Separator.	Acid Number.
1.	From oleic acid and 94% $H_2SO_4$ .....	225.9—228.8
2.	From hardened ricinoleic acid and 94% $H_2SO_4$ ....	223.6—228.0
3.	From ricinoleic acid and 94% $H_2SO_4$ .....	220.1—230.9
4.	From hardened castor oil and 94% $H_2SO_4$ .....	232.2—233.4
5.	From castor oil and 94% $H_2SO_4$ .....	232.3—232.6
6.	From hardened ricinoleic acid and 93.1% $H_2SO_4$ ....	236.3—237.4
7.	From castor oil and 93.1% $H_2SO_4$ .....	206.4—208.0
8.	From hardened castor oil and 93.1% $H_2SO_4$ .....	216.6—217.4
9.	From hardened castor oil with less naphthalene and 93.1% $H_2SO_4$ .....	197.1—197.7
10.	Original Twitchell Separator.....	199.9—201.2
11.	Original Arrow Ring Separator.....	236.9—237.8

For 1 gram naphthalene sulfo oleic acid theoretically 114.5 milligram KOH would have to be used, and for 1 gram naphthalene sulfonic acid 269.8 milligram KOH. According to the obtained analytical values the separators would have to consist of about one-half of naphthalene sulfonic acid and naphthalene sulfo fatty acid. This is impossible, however, because for the production of separator only 20 per cent naphthalene more is used than would be necessary theoretically for the transformation of the fatty acid into naphthalene sulfo fatty acid. Naphthalene sulfonic acid can therefore only be present in quantities of 8 per cent in comparison with the naphthalene sulfo fatty acid. The acid number of the separators therefore can only be slightly increased by the naphthalene sulfonic acid.<sup>13</sup>

It was possible, that in the titration the molecule of the naphthalene sulfo fatty acid was split up by the action of KOH and that thus a large quantity of KOH was used up. To test this the separator No. 2 was divided into two constituents after the method given by E. Grömlund. For this purpose it was shaken four times in a hot solution of sodium chloride and the undissolved, though, brown product was freed from moisture as far as possible by heating. This product entirely had the character of a soap. It lathered strongly and was easily emulsifiable in water. The emulsion also could be made to coagulate again easily with an addition of a salt solution. By titration with potash-lye acid numbers of 107.7 and 108.3 were obtained, values which approach the theoretical number of naphthalene sulfonic acid—114.5—very closely, but cannot reach it on account of the moisture of the product. The result, however, may be considered a further proof for the theory of Goldschmidt, that the part of the separators not soluble in salt water is aromatic sulfo fatty acid. This product is so constant, that even after long boiling with potash-lye no further splitting of the molecules could be proved.

This indicates that the high acid number of the separators is caused by another constituent and this could only be free sulfuric acid which was also found in the salt solution used for the shaking in about the quantity corresponding with the acid number, if it is taken for granted that the separators consist of a mixture of naphthalene sulfo fatty acid and sulfuric acid.

In the action of the separator from sulfo fatty acids two different actions have to be noted, as already stated.

#### 1. Emulsifying action.

The splitting of fats is a reaction in the heterogeneous system, but to a limited extent fat is soluble in water and can thus be saponified. This fat dissolved in water must constantly be replenished by diffusion and the quantity of the diffusing fat depends on the extension of the separation plane between the oil and water. From this the importance of the emulsifying action may be judged.

#### 2. Action of splitting off hydrogen ions.

The action generally accelerates the saponification and is based on the sulfuric acid content. For the comparative tests it was, therefore, of the greatest importance that the separators agreed sufficiently in this respect.

It is shown by the following experiments that the separators with equally high acid number, No. 1 to 5, all possessed almost the same splitting capacity, and that the separators with a lower acid number had a lower splitting capacity. A splitting experiment made with the addition of sulfuric acid produced a higher degree of splitting. This may explain why it has been repeatedly claimed by former observers that the separators of one kind (oleic acid) split better than those of another kind (hardened ricinoleic acid). Probably the sulfuric acid content was unequal.

#### The Execution of the Fat-Splittings.

For the comparison of the saponifiers several splittings were carried out and the following fats used for them:

1. German mutton tallow.
2. Blubber hardened to a soft consistency, so-called talgol.

Before the splittings the tallow was acidified with sulphuric acid in the manner mentioned above. The washing fluid at the end of the acidification had 12°.

The acidified tallow was a clear product of the acid number 10 and the saponification number 180.

#### Splitting on a Technical Scale.

The splittings were started on a large scale, and the same method was used throughout. About 300 kilograms of fat were poured into a splitting tank holding one ton in a melted condition and heated with direct steam of  $\frac{1}{2}$  atmosphere excess pressure, until the steam escaped in dense clouds. The separator was then dissolved in 5 litres of hot water and added to the fat with 15 litres more hot water. Then the tank was closed with a tightly fitting cover and the splitting began. To observe the progress of the splitting samples were drawn off from time to time and the acid and saponification numbers determined from them. The proportion of these two numbers showed the degree of splitting.

After it had been ascertained in this manner that the splitting would not proceed any further the steam was turned off and the mixture permitted to settle, whereupon the glycerine water was drawn off. (First glycerine water.) Then 15 litres more water were added and the second boiling was begun, which generally caused a progress of 3 per cent in the splitting and was completed in 3 hours. At the end of the second boiling a quantity of  $BaCO_3$  corresponding with the quantity of the separator, was added (250 grams with 0.6 per cent separator, and correspondingly more with larger quantities of separator), and after further boiling for 10 minutes the steam was turned off. The separation of the fatty acid and the glycerine-water was generally completed in a quarter of an hour and the water could be drained off. (Second glycerine-water.)

The fatty acid and the first and second glycerine-waters were mostly weighed to determine once more that the experimental conditions were equal.

#### Results of the Splittings.

The results of the splittings are shown in the following tables. The tables of Group 1 give the splittings with 0.6 per cent separator, those in Group 2 with 0.75 per cent separator, and those in Group 3 with 1 per cent separator.

With 0.6 per cent of separator generally less than 80 per cent of free fatty acids were obtained, with 0.75 per cent separator between 80 and 90 per cent and with 1 per cent separator 90 per cent.

**Group 1.**

Splitting with 0.6 per cent = 1.8 kilograms saponifier Nr 1 (oleic acid).

First boiling:	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	23.9
3 hours after starting.....	30.5
6 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	49.7
19 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	71.5
21 hours after starting.....	73.5
22 hours after starting.....	75.9
23 hours after starting.....	76.7
23 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	76.7

133 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.04 specific gravity at 16° = 18.1 per cent glycerine drawn off.

Second boiling:	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	78.0
2 hours after starting.....	78.0
3 hours after starting.....	78.7

Boiled 10 minutes with 250 grams BaCO<sub>3</sub> and second glycerine-water of 1.011 specific gravity at 15° drawn off = 4.4 per cent glycerine and 307 kilograms fatty acids.

Splitting with 0.6 per cent = 1.8 kilograms separator Nr 2 (hardened ricinoleic acid).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	20.7
3 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	33.1
6 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	46.8
21 hours after starting.....	72.0
22 hours after starting.....	72.8
23 hours after starting.....	73.9
23 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	73.9

117 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.04 specific gravity at 15° drained off = 15.3% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	74.9
2 hours after starting.....	74.9
3 hours after starting.....	74.9

Altogether 320 kilograms of fatty acids were obtained. As the results of these two splittings were insufficient a number of new splittings with 0.75% saponifier was carried out.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = ¾% saponifier Nr 1 (oleic acid).

**Group 2.**

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	14.1
19 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	81.5
20 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	82.5
21 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	83.5
22 hours, 15 minutes after starting.....	83.5

First glycerine-water of 1.0394 specific gravity at 19° drawn off = 17% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	86.3
2 hours after starting.....	87.0

3 hours after starting ..... 87.0  
Boiled 10 minutes with BaCO<sub>3</sub>, then second glycerine-water drained off, with 293 kilograms fatty acids.

The first boiling for this splitting was begun late in the afternoon and for this reason it was not possible to control the initial progress of the splitting by drawing off samples.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = 0.75% saponifier Nr 2 (hardened ricinoleic acid).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	14.4
3 hours after starting.....	33.0
5 hours, 45 minutes after starting.....	34.1
19 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	76.5
20 hours 30 minutes after starting.....	78.6
21 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	81.3
22 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	81.3

140 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.0347 specific gravity at 22° drawn off = 15.75% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	84.2
2 hours after starting.....	85.8
3 hours after starting.....	85.8

Boiled 10 minutes with 312 grams BaCO<sub>3</sub>, then 40 kilograms second glycerine water of 1.011 specific gravity at 20° drawn off = 6% glycerine and 302 kilograms fatty acid.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = 0.75% saponifier Nr 3 (ricinoleic acid).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	12.4
3 hours after starting.....	21.5
5 hours, 45 minutes after starting.....	36.7
18 hours after starting.....	73.5
19 hours after starting.....	76.8
20 hours after starting.....	78.2
21 hours after starting.....	78.2

131 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.04 specific gravity at 18° drawn off = 16% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	82.0
2 hours after starting.....	82.0
3 hours after starting.....	82.0

Boiled 10 minutes with 312 grams BaCO<sub>3</sub>, then 35 kilograms second glycerine-water of 1.018 specific gravity at 15% drawn off = 7.5% glycerine and 315 kilograms fatty acid.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = 0.75% saponifier Nr 4 (hardened castor oil).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
2 hours after starting.....	22.2
3 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	35.9
6 hours after starting.....	52.2
20 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	80.0
21 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	81.4
22 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	81.5

130 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.047 specific gravity at 11° drawn off = 18.3% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	86.7
2 hours after starting.....	86.7
3 hours after starting.....	86.7

Boiled 10 minutes with 312 grams BaCO<sub>3</sub> and then 35 kilograms second glycerine-water of 1.011 specific gravity at 17° drawn off = 5% glycerine and 305 kilograms fatty acid.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = 0.75 saponified Nr 5 (castor oil).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	12.3
3 hours after starting.....	21.4
6 hours after starting.....	35.2
19 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	57.6
20 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	64.6
21 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	68.25
22 hours, 30 minutes after starting.....	71.3

In this splitting the glycerine-water could not be drawn off after the first boiling, because the emulsion was extraordinarily constant. Only after the mixture had been left standing 23 hours and 30 minutes a certain degree of separation was accomplished. The glycerine-water—135 kilograms—in which some fatty acid was still emulsified had a specific gravity of 1.039 at 19° = 16.75% glycerine.

A second boiling was not attempted in this case and the 315 kilograms fatty were drawn off directly.

The use of 0.75% saponified also did not furnish a sufficient yield of fatty acid. To ascertain whether the reason for this was to be looked for in the action of the saponifier a comparative splitting with the commercial saponifier (Nr 11) was carried out.

Splitting with 2.25 kilograms = 0.75% saponifier Nr 11 (Original Twitchell Separator).

First boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour, 30 minutes after starting.....	18.3
3 hours after starting.....	25.5
6 hours after starting.....	46.1
19 hours, 20 minutes after starting.....	73.3
20 hours, 20 minutes after starting.....	74.3
21 hours, 35 minutes after starting.....	76.4
22 hours, 35 minutes after starting.....	76.4

120 kilograms first glycerine-water of 1.0396 at 19° drawn off = 17% glycerine.

Second boiling	Free fatty acid in per cent
1 hour after starting.....	79.5
2 hours after starting.....	79.5
3 hours after starting.....	79.5

Boiled 10 minutes with 312 grams BaCO<sub>3</sub> and 41 kilograms second glycerine-water of 1.0120 specific gravity at 16° drawn off = 5% glycerine and 317 kilograms fatty acid.

With this separator evidently even poorer results were obtained than with the same percentage of the saponifiers Nrs 1 to 5. The reason may be found in the low acid number of the product. We shall return to this subject later.

(To be continued)

## SOAP FROM PARAFFIN?

The question, if in the making of soap, the rather scarce fatty acids cannot be replaced by other substances, e.g., if hydrocarbons (which compose petroleum) could be used in the making of soap, has been the subject of much discussion, but any attempt in that direction had always to be considered as hopeless. It appears, however, that this seemingly unsolvable problem has been solved successfully. Dr. M. Bergmann states, in the *Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie*, that he was successful in oxidizing Galician paraffin-oil, composed of hydrocarbons, by means of air-oxygen and transformed it into a product which probably could become a very valuable primary material in the manufacture of soap. The oxidation is effected in an iron caldron through which air is forced with great speed at 130° to 135° C. After two or three weeks, the paraffin oil is transformed into a brown ointment-like substance of acid quality, which treated with alkalies gives a good lathering soap. After removing the neutral substances the product, consisting to a large extent of acid, was subjected to vacuum distillation. The expectation to separate thus palmitic or stearic acid has not been fulfilled, however. Dr. Bergmann was successful to find two acids, related to them, which up to now have not yet been known. But from the laboratory experiment to the industrial factory process, there is a long road, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and it would therefore be wrong to fasten too high hopes on to those preliminary reports. Yet those researches of Bergmann, it can be said justly, are of a great importance and could lead to undreamed of industrial innovations and changes, if in general hydrocarbons could be transformed into fatty acids. The first step on this road seems to have been made.

The making of soap from mineral oils has been also tried by others. At a meeting of the German Pharm. Society, Dr. Herzog reported on experiments made by Prof. Dr. Harries, which were successful, and he showed some of the synthetic soaps made after that process.—*Pharm. Ztg.*, 1918.

## SOAP POWDER FROM LIQUID SOAP.

*Soap Powder Prepared from Liquid Soap Substance by Centrifugal Force.*—Dipl. Ing. Reinhold Ockel Boun.—A jet of soap is directed from a pressure vessel on to a rapidly revolving disc, which again throws the soap against a heated wall. To make soap-powder from soap-substance in mixture with soda or (and) clay, the mass is sucked by means of vacuum onto a rapidly revolving disc from whence it is thrown against a heated or cooled wall, from which it is finally removed by a scraper. The soap is put into a boiler and is heated by a steam-coil. The pressure thus created throws the soap on to a disc rapidly revolving in a vacuum vessel, whose walls, in the neighborhood of the disc, are fitted with a heating-jacket, and two scrapers.

The soap rapidly extends on the disc, and from there is thrown in a thin layer against the heated wall, where, because of the heat, it becomes still more liquid, and thus spreads out and dries in very thin scales, which are then taken off by the scrapers. Those fall into the lower space of the container and could be dried still further, and also cooled, by a limited quantity of air being sucked in (through a perforated coil). The air pump producing the vacuum sucks the air from the container upward and presses it from below into the counter-current cooler, where the moisture is condensed and separates as water drops, while the escaping dry air can again be passed back into the boiler so as to increase the pressure. After finishing the charge the container is emptied by this same orifice.—*Chemiker Zeitung*, 1918.

## Potash Prospectors File 356 Applications.

There have been 356 applications for permits to prospect for potash filed with the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, under the act of October 2, 1917, authorizing exploration for and disposition of potassium.



## RECIPES FOR MEDICINAL SOAPS.

Milled anthrasol, or white tar soap: Stock soap, 50 parts; lanolin, 2; anthrasol. Anthrasol soap (cold-process): Ceylon coconut oil, 40 parts; caustic soda lye, 16; caustic potash lye (both 38 deg. B.), 4; lanolin, 2; anthrasol, 1 part. Milled borax soap: Stock shaving soap, 25,000 parts; borax, 1,000; boiling water, 1,500; lanolin, 1,500 parts; scented with bergamot oil, 50 parts; lemon oil, 50; irolène, 50; lavender oil, 50; musk solution, 25 parts. Borax soap (cold process): Cochin coconut oil, 20,000 parts; caustic soda lye, 8,000; caustic potash, 2,000; lanolin, 1,000; borax (500 parts dissolved in boiling water), 1,000 parts; scented with lemon oil, 100; lavender oil, 30; clove oil, 20 parts. Carbolic soap (milled): Stock soap, 25 parts; cryst. carbolic acid, 2; lanolin, 1 part. Carbolic soap (cold process): Ceylon coconut oil, 20 parts; caustic soda lye, 8; caustic potash lye, 2; cryst. carbolic acid, 1 part. Carbolic, tar and sulphur soap (milled): Well-dried stock soap, 100 parts; lanolin, 4; flowers of sulphur, 4; glycerine, 2; wood tar, 4; cryst. carbolic acid, 1 part. Carbolic, tar and sulphur soap (cold process): Ceylon coconut oil, 40 parts; caustic soda lye, 16; caustic potash lye, 4; flowers of sulphur, 2; glycerine, 1; tar, 2 parts. Camphor soap, milled: Stock soap, 50 parts; lanolin, 2; camphor, 1 part, dissolved in 1 part of alcohol. Camphor soap (cold process): Ceylon coconut oil, 40 parts; caustic soda lye, 16; caustic potash lye, 4; camphor, 1 part, dissolved in 1 part of alcohol. Creolin soap (milled): Stock soap, 25 parts; lanolin, 1; creolin, 1 part.

## Glycerine from Whale Oil in Dynamite Manufacture.

An investigation has been carried out in England by A. H. Salway, D.Sc., Ph.D., into the composition of the glycerine obtained from whale oil and as to its suitability for the production of dynamite. The conclusions arrived at by the author are that glycerine obtained from the best varieties of whale oil is equal in quality to that obtained from vegetable oils, and may be used safely for the manufacture of nitroglycerine. Whale oils of medium quality yield glycerine containing small quantities of trimethylene-glycol and nitrogenous matters, but insufficient to affect the glycerine deleteriously, while inferior whale oils are not suitable for the production of nitro-glycerine. These have a high nitrogen content, and contain much free fatty acid, while they yield a distilled glycerine which gives a precipitate with phosphotungstic acid in presence of 5 per cent. of sulphuric acid. Glycerines which respond to this test are regarded as unsuitable.

## New Source of Fat in Germany.

*Frankfurter Zeitung* recently contained a detailed account of the new source of fat discovered in the vegetable world by Francé, the head of the Biological Institute of Munich. Francé maintains that 1,200,000 kilos of good oil could be extracted from plants growing in waste lands. This oil, named by him "Edaphon," has been tested and found fully equal to coconut oil. It could be used for technical and medical purposes, etc., and has valuable by-products. It is said that it could be procured in quantities from Hungary and the Dobrudja. The Imperial Fat Office has declared itself ready to exploit the discovery after the war, but Francé has discovered a process by which the oil can be extracted without the use of alcohol, so that the work could be begun at any time, and at very small expense.

## Probable United States Potash Output.

The domestic production of potash for the coming year is estimated to be about 60,000 tons, which is much more than for the previous year, but still only about one-fourth of the annual pre-war consumption, according to A. W. Stockett, of the United States Bureau of Mines.

## Wool Grease Fixed Prices Have Expired

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, has decided that the maximum prices upon wool grease be discontinued after December 17.

## FEATURES OF SOAP MATERIAL MARKET.

(Continued from next page)

that the Washington authorities are recognizing the serious condition in front of our merchants at this end of the line, who are holding heavy stocks of coconut oil, soya bean oil, and other Oriental oils badly needed on the other side, and the general impression is that shortly relief will be given and permits to export to neutrals.

The stagnation that we have gone through with has very largely been the cause of depreciation on the Pacific Coast and in the Far East for December-February shipment prices of these oils, and as soon as our markets are cleared of the surplus stock now available for quick delivery for export, the replenishing of these goods for the January-March position from the Far East is likely to adjust values on the only solvent basis, namely, supply and demand. The freight rates are being reduced and more tonnage will be available week by week as the steamers are released from Government service.

A limited quantity of Niger palm oil can be secured ex warehouse at 25c per pound, and indications at the present moment point to a great scarcity of this oil for the next few months as the English embargo is still in force, prohibiting export from the Gold Coast, and the shipments of Congo palm oil that have been brought in here are absolutely unsuited for the American trade. A small quantity of bleached palm oil is obtainable at 30c per pound delivered New York.

The copra situation remains in a stagnant condition owing to the high prices asked by the shippers in the Far East owing to the acute demand there they are now receiving from the Continent of Europe. Some holders on the Pacific Coast are demanding 9c per pound for copra afloat, and several parcels in transit to New York are held at 10c per pound. The spot stock on the Coast is rather heavy.

## Heavy Chemicals.

The general market for industrial chemicals utilized in soap-making has been weak, with downward revisions noted throughout the list. Perhaps the principal interest has been in the downward course of prices for carbonate of potash, with offers of the 88 to 90 per cent. down to 25 cents; the 80 to 85 per cent. at 22½ cents, and the 70 and 60 per cent. tests down to as low as 11 cents a pound. With carbonate of potash down to these low prices, the prospect is that ere long manufacture of caustic potash from carbonate of potash will re-commence. However, the latter material is still in comparatively firm hands, with dealers quoting the 88 to 92 per cent. on the basis of 58@60 cents a pound.

While prospects favor the opening up of a large export business in caustic soda and soda ash at an early date, thus far the market has failed to improve in sympathy with this outlook. Resale offerings of solid caustic soda are coming out at from \$3.80 to \$3.90 ex dock New York, which compares with first hand prices for shipment over 1919 of \$3.30@3.50 basis of 60 per cent. at the works. Soda ash quotations are down to \$2.25@2.30 ex store New York for single bags, with first hands quoting \$2.15@2.25 basis of 48 per cent. at works for delivery over next year.

Government fixed prices have remained operative on sulphuric acid and this has kept the market steady. The removal of fixed prices will take place on the first of the year, however, but meanwhile producers have decided to adhere to the fixed schedules previously prevailing. That there is no room for a material decline is the expression of producers, who point out there will be a need for every pound that can be turned out.

## Our Soap Trade with Ecuador.

The soap industry in the United States, which is organizing under the Webb-Pomerene act for export trade, is warned that Great Britain is already challenging the American exporters to Ecuador. This situation is described briefly in a report by Consul General Frederick W. Goding, at Guayaquil, who says: "The common soap imported from the United States in 1917 totaled about 2,000,000 pounds. In 1916 the imports were 1,915,973 pounds, about 9,000 pounds being from Peru and the remainder almost equally divided between the United States and Great Britain."

## MARKET REVIEW ON TALLOW, ETC.

(Specially written for this journal.)

### TALLOW.

With further declines on sales of only small lots of New York Special Tallow in drums the latest sale large enough to make a market quotation, was made about two weeks ago at 16c. a pound, since which dealings have been mainly in small, irregular, or uncommon qualities; so that this is only the nominal rate at present for the customary grade.

Meanwhile, the western markets are easier in comparison with the east; and offerings have been made of tallow equal to the New York Special as low as 14¾@15c a pound.

Greases of such quality as were freely taken by soap-makers about two months ago, at 17½@17¾c. a pound, are now selling at 11½@12c. a pound, a correspondingly larger decline than that of tallow.

It is also noteworthy that the Government has granted import licenses for South American and Australasian Tallow, and this for good-sized quantities; while as a corresponding factor, considerable business is being booked for fats, edible and inedible, to be exported to Europe.

In the general wreck of inedible fat prices, glycerine has joined, and is reported to be sold as low as or below 19c. a pound for the dynamite grade; which nets less than the tallow or grease from which it is extracted.

In our last review, the writer advised caution, on the ground that prices having been elevated to 20¼c. for New York Special Tallow, would likely bring about a considerable decline if for any reason purchases, if only for a short time, were to cease; this having come about suddenly and quickly, and with probably the worst of the situation before us, namely, importations of Argentine and Australasian permitted; glycerine at about 30 per cent. of the previous high level would indicate that for the time being all bear factors are known and discounted, and it is also likely that with the turn of the year and a replenishment of stocks by soap-makers, the market ought to do better.

Irrespective of general conditions, it ought to be borne in mind that fats over the world are not plentiful; that a tremendous consumption seems destined to take place for some time to come; and that unexpected contingencies may arise to cause a larger consumption of glycerine for various purposes than is now anticipated, which would tend to affect favorably inedible fat values, particularly after the recent severe decline of 25 to 30 per cent.

TOBIAS T. PERGAMENT.

New York City, December 18, 1918.

### GLYCERINE.

(Specially Written for this Journal by W. A. Stopford.)

A very great change in conditions and prices has occurred since our last letter was written. It was not long after the Allies decided not to purchase any Dynamite Glycerine for next year that restrictions as to prices were removed, and immediately values began to drop, until today the quotation for chemically pure, in bulk is 20c. per

pound and it is said that even this figure has been discounted. A large factor in the weakness in the market has been the unshipped portion of the dynamite glycerine bought for this year by the Allies and also the unshipped part of their year's requirements purchased by the Canadian Government. These stocks have been offered for resale on this market, but the prices bid have not been satisfactory and nothing has yet been disposed of. In addition to the quantity represented by the aforesaid lots, there is an unsold production of dynamite and crude glycerine for the balance of this year to be taken into consideration, as well as next year's production of all grades, very little of which has been sold ahead. While the fat and oil markets have eased off somewhat they are yet out of proportion to the price of glycerine, and the soapmaker is facing a very difficult situation. There has finally been a halt in the downward movement of glycerine and a great many think that the bottom has been reached, but in view of the large stocks here and the possible resumption of imports from Europe before a great while, it seems almost certain that no advance of moment can occur. The lower prices for chemically pure have resulted in a better demand, and we may expect a much better consumption than we have had for the past year, and it may be found that the loss, which is estimated to be 15,000,000 pounds, will be recovered if the price is maintained at approximately today's quotation.

### VEGETABLE OILS.

*Specially Written for this Journal by Edgar H. Laing.*

The inquiries are coming in rather freely for export during the next thirty days for very large quantities of vegetable oils, and the impression seems to be gaining ground (Continued on preceding page.)

### SOAP MATERIALS.

Glycerine, C. P., 20@22c.  
Dynamite, 18c.  
Crude soap lye, 80 per cent, loose 9c.  
Saponification, 80 per cent, loose 11c.  
Castor oil, No. 3, 35c.  
Cocoanut, Cochin, 23@24c., Ceylon, nominal.  
Cocoanut oil, domestic Cochin, 19½@19¾c.; domestic Ceylon, 18¾@18¾c.  
Corn, crude, \$17.75@18.00, nominal.  
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, 17½c. lb.; refined, 21@22c. lb.  
Olive, denatured, \$4.50@5.00 gal.; prime foots, 45@47c. per lb.  
Palm, lagos, 40@45c., nominal; red prime, 40@45c.  
Palm kernel oil, domestic, 17½@18c., nominal.  
Peanut, crude, \$1.36@1.37 gal. f. o. b. mill.  
Red oil, saponification, 17@17½c.  
Soya bean, 18¾@18¾c., nominal.  
Tallow, special loose, New York, 18c. asked; tallow, city, 17¼c. asked; grease, yellow, 15¾@16c.; brown, 15@15½c.  
Chemicals, etc., Borax crystals and granular, 8@8¾c.  
Caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent., 58@60c.  
Caustic soda, 76 per cent., \$3.60@4.00 per 100 pounds.  
Carbonate potash, calcined, 80 to 85 per cent., 25c.  
Salt, common, fine, \$1.08@2.10.  
Soda ash, 58 per cent., \$2.25@3.50 per 100 pounds.  
Soda silicate, "iron free," 5¼@6c.  
Sulphuric acid, 60 degrees, \$16.00@23.00 per ton.  
Starch, pearl, \$5.50@6.00; powdered, \$6.00@6.50.  
Stearic acid, single pressed, 22½@23c.  
Stearic acid, double pressed, 24@25c.  
Stearic acid, triple pressed, 26@27c.  
Stearate of zinc, 37c.  
Zinc, oxide, American, 13@15c.  
Rosin, water white, \$18.00 per barrel.  
Rosin, window glass, \$17.95 per barrel.  
Rosin, Mary, \$17.50 per barrel.

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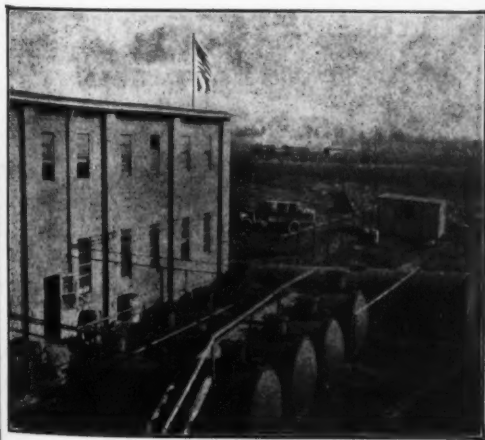
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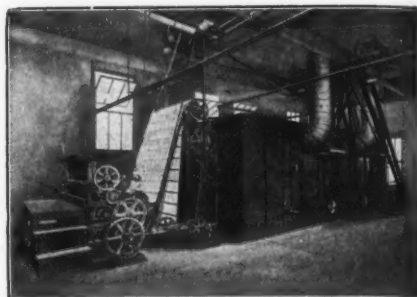
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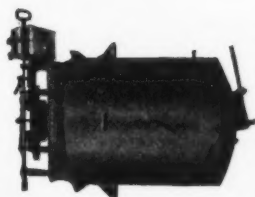
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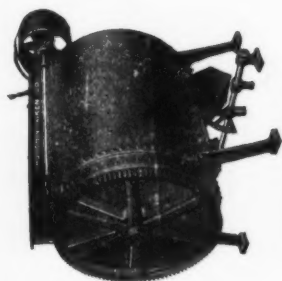
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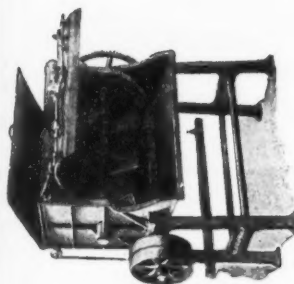




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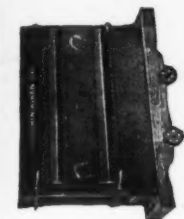
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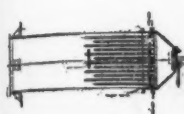
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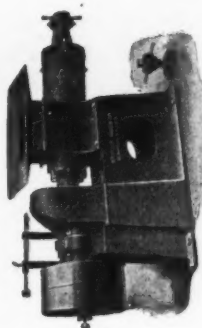
Soap Chipper.



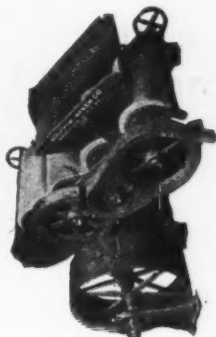
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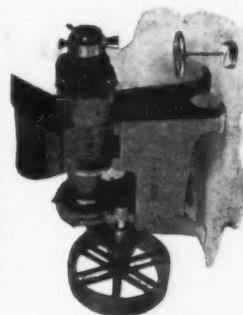
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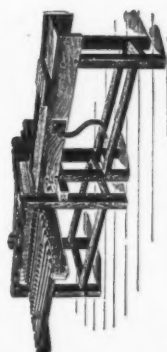
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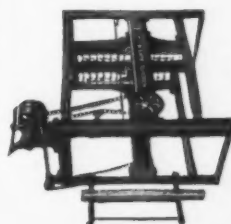
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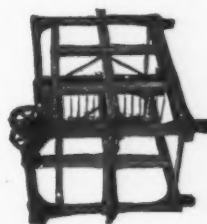
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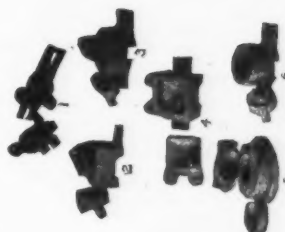
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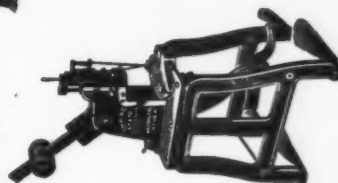
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(Continued on page 60.)



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Our plant and resources were completely given over  
*To Help Win The War*

Business development—personal success—were sacrificed. There  
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Aeroplane wings which were water-proof and fire-proof were de-  
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This is the only organization in the country—the only one in the  
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Help maintain the victory They and We have  
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Stearic Acid      Beeswax  
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Carbonate of Magnesia  
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*The*  
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Velvatoné Powder Puffs  
are made in special  
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Take less space  
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— Prompt Deliveries.

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**POWDERED**

Our powdered Florentine Orris Root is milled from Select Florentine Root only, on which we have built a reputation.

Preferred and used by manufacturers of high quality products.

**CASTILE SOAP**  
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**NULOMOLINE T P**

Costs Very Much Less Than Glycerine, and Will Continue to Cost Less.

An eminent chemist says:

"The great value of NULOMOLINE TP lies in the fact that it possesses to a greater degree—much more so than any substance known—the most valuable and peculiar properties of glycerine; i. e., hygroscopicity, viscosity or body-giving power, solvent and preservative action at least in the concentrated form; in fact, all of the physical properties of glycerine excepting only its lubricating action."

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Special rates granted to customers furnishing their own tubes and jars.  
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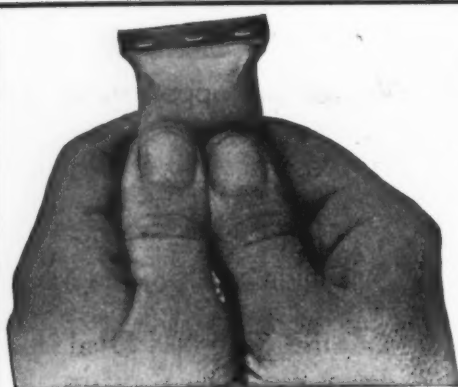
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An improvement on all other Stearates. A wholesome, velvety improver for Talcum and Face Powders.

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Without Sacrifice of Quality

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**Collapsible Tubes ALL SIZES  
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Your present label reproduced directly on the Tube, or we will prepare new designs and submit for your approval.

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ESPECIALLY FOR TALCUM, TOOTH  
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REQUIRING THIS TYPE OF CONTAINER.


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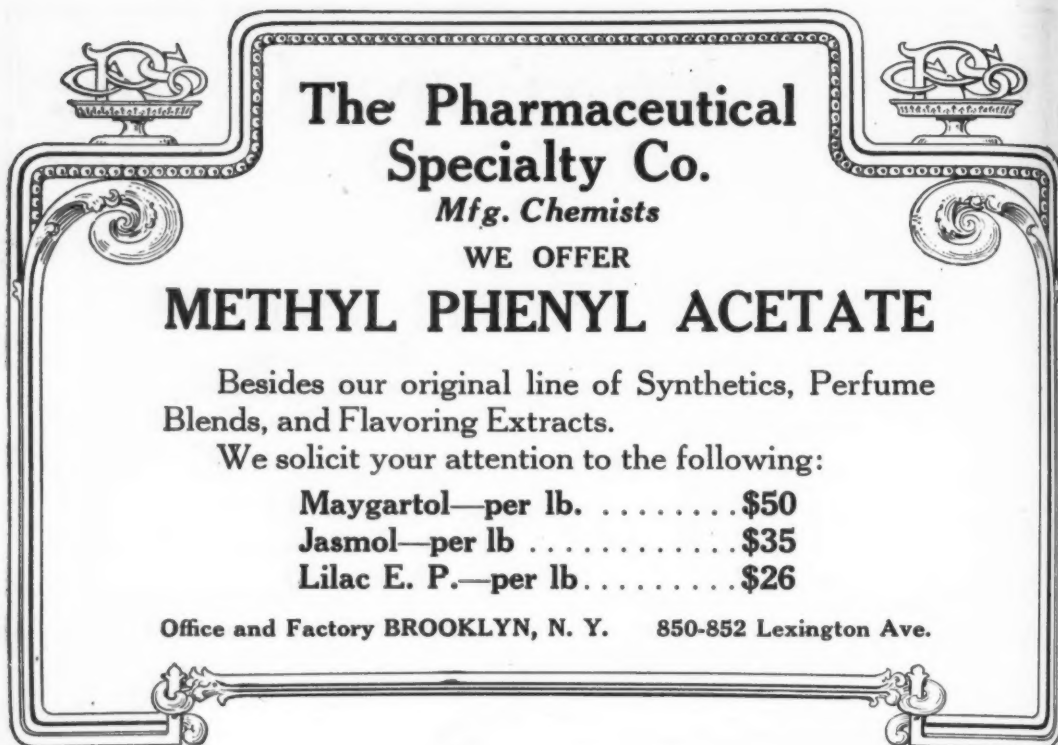
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Made for a leading perfumer

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We have had 20 years' experience in high-grade handmade work, and are now specializing in boxes for the toilet goods trade.

*Orders of all sizes given careful attention*

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**FAIR PRICES**

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(Continued from page 38.)

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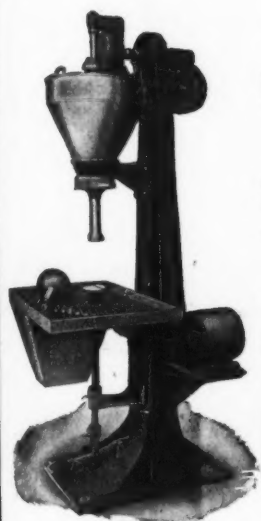
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ALLOW US TO SUBMIT SAMPLES and  
QUOTATIONS ☼ IT WILL BE FOUND  
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TOILET REQUISITES ☼ TRY IT

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are packing most of  
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They handle any shape  
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### COLLAPSIBLE TUBES of Pure Tin Filling, Closing and Clipping Machines



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### TOOTH PASTE and SHAVING CREAM

In bulk or under your private label. We manufacture  
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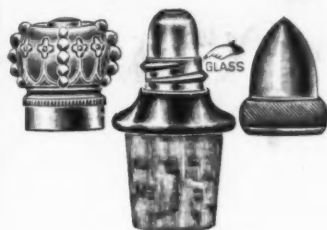
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Boxes of All Kinds for the Toilet Preparations Trade

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NEW YORK

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